New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

THE AMERICAN PARTY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE COUNCIL.

The Seceding Delegates Sustained.

PUBLIC MEETING AT TREMONT TEMPLE.

Speeches of Gov. Gardner, Senator Wilson, and others.

DISSENSION IN THE CAMP.

Boston Inclined to be Pro-Slavery.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Friday, June 29, 1855.

There is a vast difference between the outer influence of a meeting of the American Order in Philadelphia and a meeting of the same Order in Boston. In Philadelphia, during the recent meeting there, the doings of the Council were the all absorbing subject of discourse. Here, although their own State Council has been in session, and a public ratification of their proceedings had, no one seems at all interested in the matter. It was not without much difficulty that I yesterday succeeded in ascertaining where the Council was in session. The rain which fell heavily all the day may have affected the American feeling of the city adversely.

After much trouble and an average amount of wear and tear generally, I learned that the Massachusetts State Council of the American Order were to meet in the Meionaon, at 1 P. M. Some of the members thought they were to meet earlier, but they did not. At that hour there were many of the delegates present and waiting for admission. Not yet sure whether or not the proceedings were to be secret, I visited the Hall and addressed a note to Governor GARDNER, making known my business and desire to be present if the proceedings were to be public. The Governor very kindly answered the note in person. He informed me that whether the proceedings of the Council or of the ratification meeting would be made public or not, would depend upon a vote of the Council, which had not yet, but probably soon would be taken, and the result I could easily ascertain. Mentally differing with his Excellency as to the power of the Council's negative, I thanked him and withdrew for a time.

Returning again I ascertained that the Committee on Credentials had been much longer than was anticipated in accomplishing their portion of the business, consequently the Council did not organize until near 3 o'clock, when Mr. JOHN W. FOSTER, one of the Governor's Council, took the Chair, and Mr. E. C. BAKER prepared to act as Secretary.

After the many differing opinions among members of the Order, which have lately been made known, you will not be surprised at hearing that the Massachusetts State Council was not a unit. It was far from it, though not far enough to prevent a pretty strong endorsement of the doings of the State Delegates to the National Convention. Two parties were, while the Committee on credentials were in session, hard at work drawing resolutions, one set of which would endorse the action of their delegates, and the other an attenuated ghost of an endorsement of the Philadelphia Pro-Slavery platform, with nearly all that therein refers to Slavery stricken out. Those who wished to favor the National Convention thought to get their resolutions before the Council by a little shrewd management, when the appointment of a committee on resolutions became the Order. In this, however, they did not succeed. The resolutions endorsing the action of their delegates to the National Convention were the favorites, but their presentation did not prevent the utterance of opposition sentiments. Some of the Boston members were quite strong in declarations of the necessity of standing by the National Council's platform. The old story of loss of trade to the city of Boston, if the Order in Massachusetts quarreled with their brethren at the South, was told again and again. Then the danger of losing sight of Americanism in an over-eagerness for the success of Free-Soil opinions, was urged as another reason for remaining in the ranks, but all their reasons failed to convince a majority of the members—and there was a large attendance, notwithstanding the storm. They agreed to stand by the action of their delegates to the National Convention, and issue the following:

ADDRESS OF THE AMERICAN PARTY TO THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Recent occurrences constrain the State Council of the American party of Massachusetts to present an address to their fellow-citizens, declaring, as concisely as possible, their views of its duty in the present crisis.

A platform expressive of the principles of a majority of the National Council has recently been adopted and made public, attested by the signatures of its officers. This platform contains views and declarations on the subject of Slavery utterly repugnant to the convictions of the American party of Massachusetts, and which are deemed by them inexpedient, untrue and unconstitutional. Their most sacred duty to their country, to themselves and to posterity, constrain them to utterly repudiate those views and declarations, and to entirely disconnect themselves at once from all political fellowship with any organization which proclaims such a platform as its rule of action.

The State Council of Massachusetts does not recognize the truth of the declaration "that the American Party having arisen on the ruins, and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either." It is the plainest duty of every party, as well as of every individual, to aid in the repealing of "obnoxious acts," or making good "violated pledges." We cannot, and we will not aid in placing themselves in advance, not to repeal the obnoxious acts and not to make amends for the violated public faith of the present national administration. We hardly see the necessity of their removal from office, if their "obnoxious acts" are not to be repealed, and their "violated pledges" not to be made good. The people demand, and will insist on, both the one and the other.

The National Council then declare "that the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties has elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril," and "it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interfere for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union." In all this the American party of Massachusetts fully concurs, and with much interest looks farther to see how the "National Platform" proposes to perform that "imperative duty" of "interfering" to give peace to the country, and perpetuity to the Union. Repealing "obnoxious acts," and making good "violated pledges," would, in our judgment, at once and forever accomplish these desirable ends. Not so deem the majority of the National Council. They pledge themselves and desire to pledge Massachusetts in the following words: "The National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance." Massachusetts does not believe that consenting to "violated pledges" and "obnoxious acts," are the best guarantees of common justice and of future peace.

Massachusetts utterly repudiates the dogma of the majority of the National Council that "Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system." Statesmen of distinction, from MADISON to WEBSTER, both inclusive, held that the confederation is a partnership of States, and that the existing partners can, at any time dictate on what terms a new member shall be admitted into the confederation. So believes Massachusetts now, and she refuses her adherence to a platform designed to pave the way for the admission of slave States from territory forever dedicated to freedom by a solemn national compact of thirty-four years duration.

Massachusetts enters her earnest protest against, and refuses acquiescence in, the declaration that "it is the sense of this National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the territories of the United States." This is going farther than the South ever asked of the old Whig or Democratic parties. This nullifies the ordinance of 1787 and the entire Missouri prohibition. This surrenders the whole domain of National Territory, from Minnesota to Oregon, both included, to the embraces of Slavery. This literally makes Slavery national and liberty merely sectional. This declares the very reverse of the proud boast of Old England, so that wherever floats our national standard, under the control of our National Government, there shall exist African servitude.

The vital questions come home to the conscience of every Northern man, however high or however humble. It is needless to specify other portions of the platform we are constrained to dissent from and protest against.

We would, however, in connection with their assertion that "national compact" and "time-honored agreements" known as the Missouri Compromise, ought not to be restored, refer to their additional declaration of "a tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be contra-distinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so to be considered a fixed and settled national policy." There is no "compact or agreement," no act of "fixed and settled national policy" that this applies to with such peculiar and pertinent significancy as the great Missouri Compromise of 1820, which has just now been stricken down at the beck of Slavery. Yet the National Council did not intend its application to that outrage, for they distinctly affirm that the violation of such a national compact cannot be admitted to be a fixed and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance," they apply the above expressions, which they demand the North to esteem, "with a tender and sacred regard," to the Fugitive Slave bill. The shattering in public faith of the National Compromise of 1820, must be acquiesced in, says the Philadelphia platform, "as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance," but it adds the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 "is contra-distinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, being in the nature of a compact and agreement, and so is to be considered a fixed and settled national policy."

It would appear from the platform adopted, that the majority of the National Council cared little for those American sentiments, that animate the great heart of the country, provided they could aid in riveting more strongly the [illegible] of the Slave power. They declared [illegible] platform was adopted [illegible] we have reason to believe was [illegible] agreed upon beforehand, they would secede from the Convention. They not only would not adopt the just and fair proposition of the Missouri Compromise, the violation of which they condemned in private conversation and private speeches, to be "unnecessary," "unprovoked and uncalled for," "an outrage," and "a wanton violation of national faith," but they absolutely refused by direct vote to abstain from any expression of opinion upon the subject of Slavery. The question was forced on the National Council by the men of the South, and was carried by the power of numbers in a Convention [illegible]. The majority report was adopted by a vote of 80 to 60, and yet the Free States having 176 electoral votes, against 120 from the Slave States, gave but eight votes in its favor. It was carried by the South—on them will rest the responsibility of its consequences.

And now in that platform the South ask us to "abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and substance." We well remember when the Compromises of 1850 became national laws, the same request was made of us. We complied, though we then deemed, as we do now, that some of their provisions were unjust and wrong. Yet the great body of Northern men accepted them as a finality. No sooner, however, did the propagandists of Slavery obtain power in the nation under the distinct and positive pledge of acquiescence in good faith to the existing laws, than a new and most outrageous infringement of plighted faith and national justice was consummated by hurrying through Congress to the waiting pen of a willing President, the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise. The people of the Free States, and many honorable men of the South, felt that the day of further compromise had passed, that they [illegible] the restoration of that broken compact. They do and they will demand it—they can and they will secure it. Doubtless [illegible] will again raise the cry of danger to the Union. We do not believe the Union is so frail a bond as to be jeopardized by restoring a violated national compact.

One foreseen result has been in a great degree already attained by this parody of the National Administration. The race of Northern men with Southern principles has become nearly extinct. Doughfaces exist now chiefly in history. Men cannot be found hereafter, who dare brave the disgust and loathing of a united public sentiment for any office, however elevated, or any emolument, however coveted. Our Southern brethren may continue to hold their black slaves, under their own municipal law, but they need never look for Northern white ones, so contemptuous and more valuable than even the blacks.

The State Council of Massachusetts, with pride and entire unanimity, endorse the action of her delegates in the Convention at Philadelphia, and in so doing, but reflect the public sentiment of our citizens. We adopt the platform promulgated by those delegates and their associates, on the 14th of June, as expressive of our sentiments, and declaring our unabated attachment to American principles, and our determination to do all [illegible] being on to the President of the United States, in whose high offices, especially those connected with the very grave powers of diplomatic patronage, this Council hereby declares itself independent of that or any organization which places these principles subordinate and secondary to their pro-slavery objects and determinations. Therefore—

Resolved, That this organization be henceforth known as the American Party in Massachusetts, and does hereby sever all connection with the majority of the National American Council recently assembled at Philadelphia.

Resolved, That this party affirm with renewed energy the distinctive principles of Americanism, which we have heretofore expressed.

Resolved, That the action of a portion of the South, in attempting to send Pacheco into the late Council at Philadelphia, affords grounds for suspicion that they have other and ulterior objects in view, which they seek to strengthen by an alliance with the American party.

Resolved, That this party hereafter stands distinctly pledged to use all constitutional means to effect the restoration of the prohibition clause of the Missouri Compromise, and to secure free institutions in Kansas and Nebraska.

Resolved, That the interests of the whole country imperatively require the union and coöperation of the people of Massachusetts and the Free States, and we invite the coöperation of men of all parties in Massachusetts and the Free States, to maintain and advance the principles we profess.

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member; and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate Councils.

Voted, That the above Address and Resolutions be signed by the Committee and the officers of this Council, and published.

SIMON BROWN, Middlesex,
CHARLES B. HALL, Suffolk,
ROBERT B. HALL, Plymouth,
H. B. WHEELWRIGHT, Bristol,
JAMES E. CARPENTER, Norfolk,
W. S. THURSTON, Worcester,
CHARLES A. PERRY, Franklin,
RICHARD GOULD, Barnstable,
DAVID DAVIS, Dukes,
J. F. CONKEY, Hampshire,
J. B. DODGE, Berkshire,
D. E. SMITH, Essex,
M. FRAPTON, Hampden.
JOHN W. FOSTER, President.

F. C. BAKER, Secretary.

The vote in favor of the above was much larger than the number of opposition speeches seemed to warrant.

Having done thus much, there was little remaining of importance. The ritual was taken up, and in a short time most of it was dispensed with for the future. The rules by which persons were formerly admitted to membership were greatly simplified, and the number of degrees, signs and grips reduced to one each. A vote was then taken on a proposition that the ratification meeting be public, which resulted in favor of publicity. The Council then, after transacting some unimportant business, adjourned.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the doors of Tremont Temple were thrown open, and in about half an hour afterwards some 500 persons entered. The number present was subsequently increased to near 1,000. The meeting was called to order by JOHN F. TRULL, Esq., of Ward X., and was permanently organized as follows:

President—Hon. BENJAMIN H. WEST.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Ward.		Ward.	
1	WILLIAM MARBLE,	7	FRANCIS BRINLEY,
2	A. A. DUNNELS,	8	DAVID THAYER,
3	S. A. BRADBURY,	9	LEVI WILKINS,
4	STEPHEN B. NASH,	10	JOHN F. TRULL,
5	A. O. BREWSTER,	11	EBEN TARBELL,
6	GEO. P. CLAPP,	12	JAMES D. RUSSELL,

Chelsea....DANIEL J. [illegible].

Secretaries—Micah Dyer, Jr., Joseph Story, S. L. Sawyer, Joseph W. Cram, Solomon J. Gordon, W. G. Harris.

On taking the Chair, Dr. WEST thanked the meeting for the honor which had been conferred upon him. The meeting, he remarked, had been called to ratify the transactions of the State Council just holden. The present was one of those times when men are called upon to stand out and show their colors. He knew very well that they would not be backward in the performance of their duty. Circumstances now called upon the citizens of Massachusetts to take a new and bold stand in the political world. The speaker closed by urging the American party to go forward with unflinching determination to perform their duties.

GOV. GARDNER was the first speaker introduced.

GOV. GARDNER'S SPEECH.

GOV. GARDNER, who was warmly cheered, spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for your cordial greeting, after the exertion of the day. I am here as one of the delegates of Massachusetts, returned from the American Convention at Philadelphia. In that capacity I stand here now before you. Very soon I shall be obliged to leave the city, and will detain you but a few moments, in referring to the occasion and auspices under which we have met. I rejoice that it has become my fortune to make the first public American speech in the State of Massachusetts. [Applause.] I welcome these outpourings at our gathering here to-night. Truth cannot be disseminated too widely or too far. Heretofore speeches have been made, redolent with truth, the good effects of which would have been incalculably great, could they have been made public and spread broadcast among the people. [Cheers.] I rejoice to recognize before me those whom I have never seen within closed doors—whom I have never met at meetings of the American party. Perhaps there are some who would never have come here if these doors had been hermetically sealed. I see friends and associates here, whom I welcome, for I want them to see the doctrines which we will stand by, and which we have long felt throbbing in our hearts.

I am here a delegate returned from the Philadelphia Convention. Now we were willing to do our duty, as we understand it—in our own quiet, humble, unobtrusive way, if necessary. But circumstances have forced it upon us to adopt a course, which, I rejoice, we decided to adopt. I do no wrong, or commit no impropriety, in referring to the published account of the proceedings of the Convention at Philadelphia, and to the platform of principles; and when I say to you that that platform of principles caused the Massachusetts delegation, and almost the entire Northern delegation, to sign a paper which you have seen—I tell you no new thing, but a pregnant fact of the times. We are now living in a historic day, and the events of this day are to have momentous bearings upon the history of our nation. It is a fact that cannot be winked out of sight. Why did those gentlemen secede? Because they were driven out from the Convention. They were forced to retire, or record their acquiescence in the doctrines of that Convention; and need I say that this was repugnant to the entire sense of the North, [cheers] wholly and entirely, an encroachment of Northern rights and the principles of liberty. It is unnecessary to say it. It is palpable. Now, we have come home, because, if we remained, we would be required to acquiesce in that platform as the expression of our sentiments, by which we would live and which we would advocate. I told them that we would not acquiesce if we could, and could not if we would. [Applause.] In that platform there are many new things and many true things; but the new things are not true, and the true are not new. That platform asked us to go farther on the subject of Slavery than we ever went before. Only five years ago, when the Compromise measures became law, the country was asked to acquiesce in those measures as a settlement of the question of Slavery, and the great mass of the community did acquiesce in them as that settlement, and on that pledge was the present National Administration placed in power. Yet no sooner were they in power, than a new and gross outrage was committed upon a solemn compact of the entire nation. And then, and there, and now and forever, let the North demand a restoration of that broken compact. [Great cheering.] The Philadelphia Convention pledged themselves, and attempted to pledge us, in that broken faith. They had received their compensation—they had pocketed their money for their bargain, and then wished to repudiate the whole transaction. They wished to establish as a rule that the question of Slavery within the territories of the United States should not be legislated upon by Congress. That doctrine would destroy and root up the sacred ordinance of 1787. What was that but congressional interference with the subject of Slavery in the territories? That same thing would destroy forever the Missouri prohibition. And now, having violated that compact, and de-[illegible] agree with the Southern gentlemen that we shall pledge ourselves that Congress shall not interfere with the subject of Slavery anywhere in the United States. Then again they went farther, and declared it as the sense of that Council that no State could be refused admission into the Union because its Constitution recognized Slavery.

It may be that we shall not be able to restore the Missouri Compromise; but we do mean to say that Kansas and Nebraska shall not come in as States except under the original compact of Freedom of 1820. [Cheers.] And yet they wanted us to pledge ourselves in advance that we would allow Kansas to come in as a Slave State, without one word of objection, if Senator ATCHISON and his supporters should declare as a part of the law of the territory that Slavery should exist there. Those were the points which the delegates from the North would not consent to. We preferred not to be dumb. We told our Southern friends what we should do, if they forced their principles upon us—and we did it. We came home for an endorsement, of course, and with an entire unanimity it has been this day endorsed. [Cheers.]

Whatsoever favor I have received from my fellow-citizens—whatever of gratification I have experienced—all together do not weigh in my mind as the approval of my fellow-citizens of my course upon this grave question the week before last, in the city of Philadelphia. Now the question has been removed, and the responsibility with it, from our hands to yours. When questions of simply Southern interest arise, the South are united with that chivalrous devotion to the interests of their section of the country which has always characterized them; they stand as one man in defence of their own interests.

But I can hardly expect the North to do the same. I do not believe that when their interest alone is concerned, the North will be united; but when their rights and liberty itself are invaded, then it is too much to expect that North men will be true to their own duty. Cannot the North now, at last, be one man, for duty. [Applause.] But, Sir, I know very well it will be asked, what did the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention say anything about Slavery for—why did they thus endanger the Union? In the first place, the question of Slavery was not raised by the North. The Southern delegates declared that they would secede.

I have heard so much about the destruction of the Union that I have begun to look upon it as one of those fabulous myths that we read of in history. [Applause.] I don't believe those gentlemen could destroy the Union. It is too settled in the hearts of the people, and I do not believe any of them would destroy it if they could. It is a grand scarecrow, and means nothing. THE UNION TO BE DESTROYED! No—never; the idea is preposterous. [Great cheering.] The South knows the value of the Union; the North knows the value of the Union; and when a man tells you in sober earnest that the Union is in danger, either set him down for a fool, or that he believes you are one. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, we have duties as well as rights, and I stand here, as I ever will stand, and declare my intention to obey all constitutional duties; but beyond that I will not go. I will not pander to any section, for any cause.

We have had to-day glorious tidings from other States. Ohio, along the telegraphic wires, has sent her words of cheer for Massachusetts. The course of her delegates at Philadelphia has been ratified at home with entire unanimity. She is with us. The little State of Rhode Island has done the same; and I believe every State whose delegates signed the minority declaration will approve of the action of the signers of that declaration. [Cheers.] If they do not, we had rather be the honest delegates, who did their duty, than a constituency at home who do not know their own.

But we thank you for your endorsement to-day. Stand firm to the truth, ask only your own rights; for he that will not defend his own rights, is unworthy to have rights to defend. [Prolonged cheering.]

At the close of the Governor's speech, the President arose, and after remarking that even Governors, sometimes, liked backers, introduced Mr. JOHN W. FOSTER, one of the Governor's Council.

MR. FOSTER'S SPEECH.

When Mr. FOSTER made his appearance the audience cheered vociferously. He thanked them for their warm welcome, but would not arrogate to himself any merit worthy of their praise. He could not plead any public acts or public sacrifices, and he was unknown to many present; but he stood there upon a principle, and it was, he was sure, the fact that when that principle was struck at by the South it was manfully defended by the men of Massachusetts, that caused their enthusiasm. I cannot, said he, unfold to you, in the time allotted, the doings of the Convention at Philadelphia. Most of them you have read in the public newspapers. In them you may have seen it stated that the South stated boldly that the Massachusetts delegation ought not to have been admitted into the Council. When we arrived there our credentials were quibbled with, and it was not until delegates from other Northern States declared they would retire if we were not admitted, that we were received.

Fellow-Citizens, here I wish to say a word concerning the Southern members by way of comparison. You have heard much said about Southern arrogance and Southern bullying, and there is a great deal of truth in what you have heard; nevertheless, a majority of the Southern delegates were men of intelligence, and in all the attributes which go to make up a gentleman, they were in striking contrast to the delegation from New-York. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, at the Convention the South would not hear of letting the subject of Slavery drop. Notwithstanding what you may have heard to the contrary, they were the first to propose the subject in Committee and in Council; and on both occasions extreme Southern views were advanced.

MR. FOSTER continued at considerable length in defence of the action of the seceding delegates, and closed with an affirmation that the Order in Massachusetts was stronger and firmer since the secession. During his speech he quoted from an address delivered by DANIEL WEBSTER at Niblo's Garden, New-York, in 1837, and claimed that the Order in Massachusetts are to-day, on the subject of Slavery, just where Mr. WEBSTER then was.

At the close of Mr. FOSTER's remarks, the President announced Senator WILSON as the next speaker amid many cheers and a few hisses.

SENATOR WILSON'S SPEECH.

Senator WILSON spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS OF BOSTON: I need not say that I thank you sincerely for your kind and cordial greeting. It is always pleasant to have the approbation of our friends. It is more pleasant to have the approbation of our own consciences; and if I returned from Philadelphia and met your stern disapprobation, I should have brought with me my own approbation, and I should have preferred that even to yours. [Applause.]

Sir, I went to Philadelphia, commissioned by the American party to maintain and defend the principles, measures and policy of the American party of Massachusetts. I knew where Massachusetts stood on the question of human liberty in America; I knew where the American party of Massachusetts stood on that question; and I am the last man on earth to retreat from the position which Massachusetts, or the position which the American party of Massachusetts, has assumed upon that question. [Applause.]

I went to Philadelphia with a determination to yield everything but principle for peace, union and harmony; but I was determined, before I went, and while there, to be inflexibly true to the sentiments and convictions of Massachusetts. [Cheers.] Sir, the slave power forced upon us the slavery issue. We boldly and frankly met that issue. I knew, Sir, before I went to Philadelphia, that the bold, arrogant and determined chiefs of the black power would meet us there prepared to urge their peculiar interests.

I was struck, Sir, by a remark of yours, the other night, at another place, and on another occasion, that this conflict at Philadelphia was not because we were there, and men of the South were there; but because God was in the Heavens. That was a profound truth. God lives and reigns; and I tell you here to-night that the agitation upon this question of human Slavery will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of the American Republic. [Applause and cheers.] When the last bondman can stand up and say "I a man, a brother, an American,—aye, a Native American,"—then, and not till then, will the agitation of the Slavery question cease in this Republic. [Cheers.] And that politician, whether he be a member of the American party, or any other party, who believes that we can put puny hands upon that movement inaugurated by Almighty God, sustained by every attribute of God, and everything pure and holy on earth, and arrest it, may be an enthusiastic but not a very far-seeing politician. [Applause.]

I rejoice here to-night that the issue has been met—that, for the first time in the history of the Republic, there has been a National Convention, and the North has maintained its manhood. [Cheers.] I have been at a National Convention before. [Applause.] I stood in a National Convention in 1848, and then met these bold and arrogant, unscrupulous chiefs of the black power. They conquered, and we of the North submitted—always excepting a very few "sixalers." Gentlemen, that "sixale" of 1848 has grown into a full grown rebellion of 1855. That little movement of 1848 has been followed by the delegates of thirteen sovereign States of this Union in 1855, and now the American party is forever emancipated from that degrading connection with the chiefs of the black power of the South. [Applause.]

I say the separation is final and complete. There is a high wall and deep ditch between us and them, and here to-night, before you and in this presence, I say, and I would say it to the whole Republic if my voice could be heard, that never more will we meet those men who were false to freedom at Philadelphia, and act in concert and in harmony with them. [Applause.] I would as soon support FRANKLIN PIERCE and STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS as the men who at Philadelphia adopted that majority platform. [Cheers.]

Now, gentlemen, having separated ourselves, I trust forever, from all sectional issues and combinations, let us stand boldly and manfully upon a broad national platform, that comprehends the whole country, and the people of the whole country—including the North. [Laughter.] We hear a great deal said about no North, no South, no East, no West,—I trust, Sir, we have found the North at last, [renewed laughter] and that we are large enough, that our hearts are large enough, to embrace in our affections the whole country—including the South.

Gentlemen, if the men of the North had gone into that National Convention united, ready to maintain the sentiments of the people of the North, the men of the South, the true hearted, liberal men of the Southern Slave States, would have accepted the ultimatum we tendered to them, would have stood by us, and if they had been stricken down, would have fallen gloriously, fighting for the glory and honor of the South. I know what I say, and I say that there were men in that Convention from the South who would have agreed to restore freedom to Kansas, if it had not been for the treason of the State of New-York. [Applause.]

If the North, in that Convention, had acted in concert and harmony, we should have had a united North and a divided South; but before we went there, there were the chiefs of a baffled and defeated faction in the State of New-York—men who were organized to break down WILLIAM H. SEWARD [cheers] and for no other purpose—who went to Philadelphia prepared to put their heels upon our necks, to crush us at the North, if they could only survive and be the little and insignificant chiefs of a baffled faction in the City and State of New-York. [Cheers.]

And, gentlemen, the cause of the country, the cause of freedom, the cause of the American party, was sacrificed by these little insignificant leaders, to gratify their own petty ambition. Sir, they will be scorned and hissed in the State of New-York. The American party of that State will trample upon them. [Cheers.] I told them, in that Convention, that WILLIAM H. SEWARD's heel was upon their necks, and that he would be peering down into their graves when they are dead. Their own party, their own followers, will place them in those graves, and we shall all have the pleasure of trampling upon them. [Applause.]

Sir, we have taken our position in Massachusetts to-day. You have endorsed the action of your delegates. I had no doubt what your action would be; but, gentlemen, I ask you for a moment to turn your attention from your own political position, and to look at the position of the country. The interests of this country demand—the cause of liberty demands—that the people of these free States shall act together in concert and harmony. We are a union of men who think alike, feel alike, and in the future will act alike.

I trust that everything which we can do, we, the American party of Massachusetts, will do, to bring into a harmonious party all who think as we think, feel as we feel, and wish to act as we act. I am sure that the heart of Massachusetts beats responsive to our action. We wish to be in union and harmony with our friends in New-England, in the central States, and in the West. Let no little petty ambitions of public men in Massachusetts, or elsewhere, defeat the high and exalted hopes of the country. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, I do not propose at this late hour to detain you longer. I have briefly expressed my own wishes and feelings in this matter. We have performed our duty. We have committed ourselves to the policy of freedom. We have avowed our determination to carry out those American principles for which this party in Massachusetts was organized. Let us carry out those principles. Let us place the American party in harmony with the wants of the country and progressive advancement of the cause of human liberty in America.

Let us abjure all that is narrow, bigoted or intolerant. Let us place the principles of the party in harmony with the democratic sentiment of the age, and we shall triumph. We may be defeated in 1856. I believe, however, if we are wise, we shall triumph in Massachusetts, in New-England, and in all the free States. We shall elect the next Congress, committed to the policy of freedom. We shall elect a President of the United States, who will be true to the cause of human liberty and those American ideas that underlie the American mission. [Cheers.]

There were no hisses when Senator WILSON closed—nothing but cheers. Those who did not approve of what he had said remained silent.

MR. CARY'S REMARKS.

MR. A. C. CARY was next announced. He said he wished to say a few words on the action of the Council at Philadelphia. He went there, he said, as a Native American, and a Native American he still remained. He did not go there to meet the Slavery question, because he did not think it would be necessary; but after he arrived, he found that measures had been taken to bring it up, and he, with others, did the best he could. But, after all, foreign influence is a greater evil than Slavery, and needs watching quite as much. Nevertheless, I believe the time will come when Slavery will be as dangerous as Catholicism.

We were told by the South that the North is eternally asking for more. If we ever did ask for more, and got anything, he should like to see it. Slavery gave nothing and grasped all it could. Southern men say they can get nothing. They first depended on the Democratic party, but that failed; then the Whig party, and that failed. When Know-Nothingism spread along our South, they considered it a godsend; but now that had also failed them. The speaker thought that with all their failings they had succeeded pretty well.

In conclusion, he hoped members would not forget the original American principles, and not be led away by false philosophy. He would not have them forget the dangers of foreign influence in their eagerness for the ascendancy of Free-Soil sentiment.

He was followed by Mr. AUGUSTUS BREWSTER, who spoke long and loud in favor of remembering American sentiments at all times and in all places.

Mr. ANDREW A. RICHMOND was called upon, but he would not speak at so late an hour, (10½ o'clock.)

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Salem, was not discouraged by the departure of members from the Hall. He believed that where two or three brethren were gathered together some good might be done. So he went at his speech with vigor, and finished it before a very small audience.

REMARKS OF BROTHER SEBA.

Next came the gem of the evening, unostentatiously, of course. The first that was known of his intention to speak, was by his opening his mouth and timidly ejaculating:

Mr. President, mayn't I speak.

PRESIDENT—Will the gentleman favor me with his name, so that it may be announced.

VOICE—My name's SEBA.

PRESIDENT—Will the meeting hear Brother SEBA?

AUDIENCE—Yes, let 'er rip, Brother.

Brother SEBA "didn't let 'er rip" for the space of a full minute—at least, not that I could hear. The fact was, Brother SEBA couldn't get hold of the ends of what he had intended to utter. But Brother SEBA had pluck, and he waited patiently, (so did the audience) for a movement of his tongue. At length he said—"Mr. President:"

Then he stopped again, but this time he was only lying back for a great sentence. He had plenty of common sense at command, but they were not fitted to the occasion. He found it.

Mr. President, said he, all I want is to have it understood generally, that I am a true American. I am in favor of American principles that will stand without propping. I don't want any bragging over the South, 'cause I don't see the need on't. I'm opposed to the extension of Slavery, but then, here's a sort of family trouble between us, and I think we ought to settle it in a family way.

A VOICE—Go in, Brother SEBA.

Brother SEBA—I want to settle it like brothers. Now, I've heard a good deal to-night about WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Senator WILSON's been cracking him up a good deal and pretty strong—a good deal stronger than I can go. And then there's been some other speeches that ain't hardly the thing, and I can't swallow them. Who is Senator SEWARD? I'd like to know, and I do know who he is. Didn't he go down there to a Catholic church, in New-York, when he wanted an office, and put a $50 bill on the plate? Yes he did; and he has been bobbin about for office ever since. I don't think he's quite the thing. I can't go him any way. And I can't go with the party that's been up here to-night. I want it distinctly understood that I'm a true American at heart. Let's drop all this feeling about slavery and go in for the prosperity of the country. I've felt to-night that I couldn't go some of the speeches, but then there was brother CARY, he talked like a good converted brother, and I wish there was more like him. But then there's some that ain't the thing. I am afraid Gov. GARDNER's got into bad company, and I'm sorry for it. That's all I've got to say.

With this speech the meeting separated.

Having made my letter too long already, I will only say further, that from the secret proceedings of the Council and the public proceedings of the ratification meeting, it plainly appears that there is nothing like unity in the Order, even in Massachusetts. A large majority seemed determined to stand for the issue made at Philadelphia, in preference to, and at the price of any other principle of the Order. On the other hand, there is quite a little minority determined to support no man for the Presidency who is not out and out opposed to foreigners. J. A.

WORTHINGTON'S STEAM PUMP AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.—The scientific world is well acquainted with the merits of the steam-pump invented by that distinguished machinist and engineer, HENRY R. WORTHINGTON, but we were not aware that it had ever been introduced into a hotel as a fire-engine until about three weeks ago, when Messrs. TREADWELL & ACKER, the enterprising proprietors of the St. Nicholas, caused a powerful stream of Croton to be projected forty feet above the roof of the building by a ten-horse power specimen of the invention, located in the lower basement. This machine, which is supposed to be the most powerful fire-engine in the City, is connected with all parts of the edifice by coupled pipes, having two openings on every floor, and will make 250 strokes and discharge 1,000 gallons of water per minute. Fourteen hundred feet of hose are always ready to be instantly put in requisition, and steam can be applied, the water laid on, and every story flooded in the space of *three minutes* after the signal has been given to the fire department of the hotel, whose employés are on the *qui vive* night and day. Absolute safety, so far as fire is concerned, seems to be thus obtained. The power of the forcing pump is such that two men cannot hold the nozzle of the hose when the engine is in full play, and experiment has shown that it will throw a stream from the front of the hotel over the rear section, or even over the Prescott House, on the opposite side of Spring-street. It is, therefore, a protection to the neighboring buildings as well as to the guests of the St. Nicholas. The pump, pipes, &c., cost, we have been informed, about $2,000, but expense is the last thing Messrs. TREADWELL & ACKER think of when the comfort and safety of the inmates of their peerless hotel are in any way concerned.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Wreck of the Ship Tuscany.

BOSTON, Friday, June 29.

The ship *Tuscany*, WHITE, from Sag Harbor, was wrecked at Amsterdam Island on the 15th of February last. The captain and third mate were ashore at the time of the disaster. The vessel was standing off and on, and in trying to wear the ship she struck and bilged. The crew were all saved, one of the boats being sent to St. Paul's for assistance. The French schooner *Ange*, GARDIEN, went and took them off and landed them at Mauritius March 29.

The Mauritius *Price Current* says, in relation to the wreck: "We have said the captain and third mate were on shore at the time of the disaster. We were curious to know why they visited Desert Island, that offered, as we thought at first, no kind of attraction, but on inquiry, we learn that the third mate, DAVID BLISS, had been a seaman on board the *Monmouth*, who saved the passengers and crew of the ill-fated *Meridian*. It was well known that a considerable amount of money had been left at the place of the *Meridian's* wreck. There, the captain and third mate directed their steps, and were absent [illegible] two nights. As they started from the [illegible] side of the Island, we cannot assert that they were fortunate in their [illegible], but we are assured that the third mate had very little of half crowns after the wreck, and this money is not current in Sag Harbor or New-York. At any rate this landing at Amsterdam led to the accident to the *Tuscany* and was indirectly the cause of it."

From the Plains.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Thursday, June 28.

The Salt Lake mail train, with the mails for May and June, arrived last night. The party had no escort from Salt Lake to Laramie. Indians are reported to be numerous around Black Hill, and are much alarmed at the movements of the troops and desirous of peace. They propose giving up the murderers of the mail party last Fall. The reports of so many persons having been killed by them are all fabrications. Four hundred had reached Fort Laramie. Col. COOK and command were 30 miles this side the Fort on the 1st.

The cholera has broken out among the Mormon tribes.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, June 29.

MR. TAPPAN, of Bradford, member elect to Congress, and member of the House, was declared eligible to hold his seat, not having formally accepted the former office.

The hearing of the petitioners for a union of the Concord, Manchester and Lawrence Railroads closed before the Senate Committee this morning. It is generally understood the Committee will report a bill.

The Temperance Convention has not been very fully attended.

Railroad Accident, &c., &c.

ALBANY, Friday, June 29.

MRS. BUNKER, wife of the ex-Postmaster of Schenectady, was run down by a locomotive in that city this morning, losing a leg and an arm. It is thought she cannot survive.

GEORGE KIRTLAND was instantly killed in this city this morning, by the running away of his horses.

DUNNIGAN, convicted of the murder of his wife, was this morning sentenced to be hung on the 24th of August next.

Maine Whig State Convention.

PORTLAND, Friday, June 29.

The straight-out Whigs met here in State Convention yesterday, and nominated Hon. ISAAC REED, of Waldoboro, for Governor. The meeting was large and harmonious. The resolutions are decidedly Anti-Nebraska and Anti-Know-Nothing, and opposed to the present Liquor Law, although in favor of stringent laws regulating the traffic in intoxicating drinks. Hon. GEO. EVANS and others addressed the Convention.

A [illegible] Leap.

ROCHESTER, Friday, June 29.

Two horses were rode into the current above Genesee Falls to-day, and both of them were taken over the Falls. Their riders escaped by means of the bridge. One of the horses was instantly killed; the other, strange to say, received no other injury than two or three slight flesh bruises, and is now being exhibited in the streets as a curiosity. The Falls are 92 feet high.

Thermometer stood at 90° in the shade at 11 o'clock.

Judicial Election in New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 29.

The Southern mail as late as due is received.

The election in New-Orleans for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court resulted in the choice of ELDER, Anti-Know-Nothing, by 1,300 majority over MERRICK, Know-Nothing.

The weather here continues very hot, the thermometer ranging about 98° in the shade.

Destructive Storm.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 29.

Welland County, Canada West, was visited on Saturday and Sunday last by a terrible rain storm, which swept away all the bridges on the Welland and Oswego Creeks, and destroyed eight or ten milldams. The crops of oats and corn on the flats are entirely destroyed. Damages heavy.

Explosion of a Locomotive.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 29.

The locomotive attached to a freight train on the Columbia Railroad exploded to-day, near Columbia, killing GEORGE Z. EIGLER, the engineer, and seriously scalding the fireman. The engine was completely demolished; the rest of the train was uninjured.

Canada Militia Appointment.

KINGSTON, C. W., Friday, June 29.

Baron DE BOTTENBERG has been appointed General of Militia in Canada, and proceeds to organize the civil forces on an efficient footing. He was Colonel in the regular army, has seen service, and the appointment gives satisfaction.

Accident—Fall of a Bridge.

LORDVILLE, Friday, June 29.

The suspension turnpike bridge being built across the Delaware River at Equinunk, on the line of the Erie Railroad, fell this evening. Ten men were engaged on the bridge at the time, six of whom were seriously injured.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 28.

The steamship *Crescent City* arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 25th inst. There is no political news of importance. The market for Sugars was firm and tending upwards. Freights were a shade lower.

Destructive Fire at Toronto.

TORONTO, Friday, June 29.

Four first class dwelling-houses on Church-street, in this City, were destroyed by fire this morning, and four others were badly injured. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Weather and the Crops.

OGDENSBURG, Friday, June 29.

Plentiful rains of late have given vegetation a vigorous start, and the prospects are encouraging for good crops. Thermometer 92° in the shade to-day.

Yellow Fever at St. Thomas.

Captain MOORE, of bark *Ticola*, arrived in port on the 28th inst. The captain reports yellow fever to prevail at St. Thomas to a considerable extent, and that some fever had existed recently at Ponce, P. R. Yellow fever still prevails at Havana—so much so that the authorities of New-Orleans quarantine vessels arriving from said port.

LONDON GOSSIP.

The Queen's Wishes to go "Shopping"—Richard Wagner in the London Musical World—Opera and the Drama—The Palmerston Bottle-Holder—Punch's Muse on the Maine Law—Crimean Nicknames.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Thursday, June 14, 1855.

It is generally remarked that the Queen is enjoying herself very much indeed. She is out every evening, and people pretend that if it depended on her she would go about shopping in Regent-street, with Prince ALBERT to carry her umbrella or to help in moving the perambulator. And one of the hardest restraints on a female sovereign is certainly that which forbids her to go "shopping." It is all very well to say that she can have "sent home" what she likes, and in any quantity she pleases—still it is not the thing which ladies-royal or others care for. It is the excitement that makes shopping delicious to them, the excitement in looking for trimmings or ribbons "to match" a dress or [illegible]. The excitement on censuring the pattern or tint, and finding fault with that of another article. The excitement on seeing that confusion [illegible] on the counter, that exertion to find, between a thousand patterns, patiently shown, the one which should "please her taste." I can perfectly understand that excitement. It is essentially feminine. It is the better, or rather refined part of that feeling which men fond of drinking are [illegible] by preferring a glass of brandy taken in the public house to two glasses of any beverage taken at home. It is this desire for "shopping" which the Queen's frequent visits to the Crystal Palace and some other places of public resort may be attributed to. Her Majesty is but a woman after all, and if appearances may be relied upon, seems to be tired of being ever and always a Queen. Last Monday evening she took her husband and two of her children to the seventh Concert of the Philharmonic Society in Hanover-square rooms, and did actually not use the royal box, but occupied a seat in front of the orchestra, as if to say, "Please let me enjoy myself at my ease and show my dress, as any other lady." And so she did, and people were by this occasion enabled to see that the Princess Royal has a hair dress à l'Imperatrice, and that "Her Majesty looks, after all, wonderfully well." The Concert itself had a good programme, well but not brilliantly executed.

The conductor of these Concerts, Herr RICHARD WAGNER, has provoked quite a revolution in the English musical world. Some say he is a genius, and his new interpretations of MOZART's and BEETHOVEN's music are extolled as revelations. Others pretend he is a charlatan, who spoils those great masters by a sort of spasmodic delineation. It is quite amazing how much fanaticism is employed to prove him, on the one hand, a master-mind of classical music, and on the other hand, a mere fool, if not worse, capable of murdering in his insanity the effects of HAYDEN's and MOZART's masterpieces. Mr. WAGNER is a German, and much of that furor for and against him may be fairly attributed to his nationality. My own opinion is, that he merits

Ni cet excès d'honneur,
Ni cette indignité.

If he were an Englishman, why then there would be no end to his being proclaimed the first musical genius of the age, while on the other hand, people "under the immediate patronage" of Prince ALBERT and the Queen would, perhaps, be then less in his favor than they are now, because he is a German. It is now prophesied on all hands, that we are on the point of seeing English music, "native" talent, become "the fashion." There seems to be, sure, plenty of Know-Nothings here in that particular branch of science. I cannot understand, I must say, this spirit of exclusivism transferred to the high regions of intellectual enjoyment. To say that "native talent" must be patronized and encouraged before foreign art, is, in my opinion, a very narrow-minded view. Let the good, the high, the beautiful, the genial, be patronized wherever you find it. Art is the world's, and genius is mankind's. To localize the one and to make a special constable of the other, is to detract from their merits. The wrong is not in the patronization of foreign artists, but in the circumstances that they are patronized because they are foreign, though not beyond mediocrity. Mr. BUCKSTONE, the very intelligent and energetic director of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, has produced a "native opera" on a Bohemian subject, and the success this attempt has met with, may encourage him to sing it over once more next season, for this one is pretty much near its end.

Drury-lane continues to give Italian music for a shilling the pit, and the experiment seems to be successful, for the house is always crowded. Mr. SMITH beats JULLIEN in thus providing the public with cheap music. I must, however remark, that except Mme. GASSIER, who is admirable as *Rosina*, *Amina*, *Adina*, and in fact in all her parts, where gentle loveliness in voice and action are the chief requirements, the rest of the Drury-lane's Operatic troupe is too dear to listen to, even for sixpence. Covent Garden unites this year quite a galaxy of first rate artists, and was able to offer yesterday evening a programme ("Norma" and the "Barbiere") in which GRISI, GARCIA, TAMBURINI, MARIO, FORMES, LABLACHE, &c., were heard together.

There is in Regent-street a silversmith, whose show-case contains a new article of table ornament. It is a handle, something like a *harness*, which, put upon a bottle of champagne, enables you or your servants to fill the glass of your guest without the inconvenience of holding the bottle in your hand. I beg your pardon for thus making known an invention which must, of course, shock the feelings of your wine-shy readers. I would not have done so but for the circumstance that this patented handle is called "PALMERSTON, or the judicious bottleholder." It is, as before stated, meant for bottles of champagne, but then it may be used, I have no doubt, also for water-bottles, and so there is no harm in having noticed it. Being on the subject, I may just as well tell you that the "Maine Liquor Law" has been spoken of lately more than at any former time. The meeting held, some time ago, at Exeter Hall, has been noticed by all the papers, and I am sorry to say they all laughed at it immeasurably. The idea that an "Englishman's castle" should ever be forced by a policeman smelling spirits, is scorned as preposterous. These people are, I am afraid, lost to all water. The "trial" at New-York is, however, watched with much interest.

"Well, Sir," said I the other day to a gentleman whom I dined with, "and if it should prove successful, in spite of your prognostications to the contrary, what will you do then?"

"Why, my dear Sir," was the reply, "I shall ask you to give me the pleasure of dining with me, in order that we might take a good glass of wine for the health and long life of the Maine Liquor Law in New-York." *Punch* had the audacity to offer the following: "Motto for the Earl of HARRINGTON or any of the Maine Liquor Law gentlemen—*Maine's* [illegible]."

Have you heard with nicknames some of the Crimean Generals are called by in the camp?—they are pretty characteristic. CANROBERT was at first called Can-Robert, now he is Robert-can't. Lord RAGLAN is Lack-Rag; CATHCART is Charge-again, while the Earl of LUCAN is called Look-on. PELISSIER has as yet to gain his nickname; to judge from his *debut*, it will be a good one.

Miss NIGHTINGALE is coming home. She will receive many a homage, and none unmerited.

There is much talk in private circles, about the question whether the English exhibitors in the Palace of Industry at Paris are or not right to cover up their goods on Sundays. Religion says Yes, but alliance says no, and this last has the ascendancy.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

An English View of American Politics—Massachusetts and the Fugitive Slave Law.

From the London Daily News, June 8.

It is nearly a year since we had occasion to point out that there was something going forward in the Western world which might, and probably would, become as interesting as any Eastern question whatever. In the first days of June, 1854, events occurred in Boston, United States, which exhibited to the world the very remarkable spectacle of a collision between the constitutional laws of the United States and those of the leading State of the Union—Massachusetts. For many years the laws of Massachusetts, in regard to personal liberty, had been precisely the same as our own. In the case of the child MED, it was decided in Boston, as in the case of SOMERSETT in England, that every slave, on touching the soil of the State, became free. When the Fugitive Slave Law was in the course of discussion at Washington, the State of Massachusetts declared it to be radically unconstitutional, because it was incompatible with the "Personal Liberty Laws" of some of the States, and especially of Massachusetts. It was evident to all clear-minded men that *the die was now cast for revolution*. Several dangerous cases of collision about State Rights had occurred before, leading (especially in the South Carolina Nullification matter) to the very verge of war; but never before has there been a conflict on the "Personal Liberty Laws" of any State—on such important rights as *Habeas Corpus* and Trial by Jury. When such a discrepancy is known to exist, and to be beyond mending by any sort of compromise, it does not much matter what the occasion of collision is—whence the spark comes which determines the explosion. That it would be some difficulty about fugitive slaves, however, nobody had much doubt; and when the demand was made, a year ago, for the rendition of BURNS, the fugitive slave, everybody felt that the occasion was come. And so it was, though BURNS was for the moment rendered up. The citizens were not ready. They could not, in the agitation of the moment, decide on the proper mode of sustaining the Constitution of Massachusetts against the encroachments of the new federal law. They sent out placards by the early trains from Boston to every part of the State, requesting the yeomanry to hasten to Boston, to witness the transaction, in order to decide afterwards what to do for the defence of their ancient liberties. "Come, then," said the appeal, "by the early trains on Monday, and rally in Court-square. Come with courage and resolution in your hearts; but, *this time*, with only such arms as God gave you." Multitudes obeyed the summons; and those who remained at home tolled the church bells and hung out black flags, mourning for the lost liberties of their State. On the ensuing 4th of July, the great national holiday was spent in Massachusetts, not with rejoicings and boastings, as always before, since 1776, but with tolling of bells and other tokens of public mourning, and humiliation, and prayer for the *restoration* of their constitutional privileges. It is strange if any body who knew these things should imagine that such action and demonstration on the part of the Sons of the Pilgrims could be a mere show of displeasure, an indulgence of barren sentiment. We do not believe that in America anybody has so regarded the demonstration; and if we have heard little of it in England, it is because the English are unaware of the seriousness of the affair, and too much engrossed with Eastern transactions to attend to the significance of those of the West. While Europe is thus unconscious of the critical moment for the American Union having arrived, the most thorough-going Pro-Slavery newspapers are admitting the fact in the broadest manner. Here is, for one, the *Richmond* (Virginia) *Examiner* saying, "There is no intelligent man, of any party, or section of the United States, who does not know and feel that the question of Slavery is the vital question of the Republic—more important in its bearings upon the destiny of the American people than all other questions, moral, political, and religious, combined. Politicians may cry peace; but there is no peace for the Slaveholder." Nor, it may be added, for any citizen, when the liberties of every white man are subordinated to the bondage of the black.

The growling of the storm has never ceased since that pregnant cloud of last June lowered upon Massachusetts; *and now the explosion of the tempest seems to be very near, for the revolutionary deed is actually done.* Long ago the women of Worcester sent thirty pieces of silver to the unconstitutional *Judge who decreed the rendition of BURNS; and* many another token of the kind reached the man *who had, as the citizens thought, sold his brother's* blood. The proceedings taken to procure the removal of Judge LORING have elicited a *refusal* from the Governor of Massachusetts, the only effect of which will be to banish the Governor from public life to keep company with the Judge. These functionaries are really very much to be pitied. They cannot obey the contradictory laws of the Union and the State; they have to make their choice between them. They have preferred the federal laws; and one can only say that if they expect after that, to be permitted to hold their State offices they are highly unreasonable. They may look to Washington for employment or recompense; but their chance is over in Massachusetts. Well: the next thing was the attempt, which has miscarried, to bring three of the most eminent and honored of the citizens of Boston to trial on a charge of constructive treason. It was found that no jury could be depended on to find them guilty; and the trials never took place. The attempt had, however, a very serious consequence. The acute examination of the laws, old and new, affecting the personal rights of citizens, disclosed the fact that the privileges which had been transplanted from the field of Runnymede into the valleys of Massachusetts, are now actually uprooted and cast abroad at the command of the slave-holding power, preponderant at Washington. This is to be set right immediately, of course. There can be no doubt about that in a case where the liberties of the Sons of the Pilgrims are involved. Thus far, it has been done without sacrifice; for poor BURNS himself, the slave who was marched down to the wharf at *Boston in the presence* of tens of thousands assembled to witness the sacrifice, has been sent back again. He was found very burdensome at the South, because he could not be allowed to speak to anybody of his own race, lest he should tell what had been said and done at Boston. He was sold for a very small sum, and he has been telling his story in public in Massachusetts and elsewhere. That sacrifices will have to be made, and very serious sacrifices, and very soon, there can now be very little doubt; and the only question remaining is, whether the people of the State will be staunch enough to bear out their Representatives in the prodigious deed which they have done.

That deed is, carrying their Declaratory Bill on the Personal Liberties of the Citizens of Massachusetts, in spite of the veto of the Governor of the State. The moment of collision has arrived and is past. It remains to be seen whether the citizens will support their representatives under the consequences. When the Governor's veto was communicated to the Senate, an earnest debate ensued on the question, "Shall this bill pass, the Governor's decision to the contrary notwithstanding;" and "the bill was passed—yeas 32, nays 3." So much for the Senate, which sent down the bill to the Representatives, who report: "The Personal Liberty bill came down, with the Governor's objections, which were read; and then the bill was read in concurrence, the veto notwithstanding—yeas 229, nays 76."

What the consequences will be, there is no saying. We wish there was ground for a hope that the Central Government would retrace its steps, repeal the Fugitive Slave law—so hated by the great majority of the citizens of the Union—and take very good care never again to infringe the dearest rights of the oldest and wisest and best of the States. But of this there seems to be no hope as yet. The slave power is too strong in Congress at present for any *amende* of the sort. What then? *Is Massachusetts ready to withdraw from the Union, or to be declared excluded from it? If so, she may, we think, reasonably hope for the companionship of all the best States of all that are peopled by the posterity of the Pilgrim Fathers, and probably several more.* But, supported or unsupported, accompanied or lonely in her testimony, *she cannot shrink from it now.* It is inconceivable that she should not conquer. It is surely impossible that republicans, descended from Englishmen, should not be able to preserve, in the Nineteenth Century, personal liberties which were obtained by their ancestors in the Twelfth.

If the citizens give way, and expose their representatives to a vindictive retribution for their daring act, they will be unworthy of our interest and sympathy, and will have themselves pronounced their republic a sham, and their national honor extinguished. This is, we trust, even a more absurd anticipation than the conversion of the slaveholders to a creed of personal rights. But if the people of Massachusetts are resolved to hold their ground, they must prepare for a conflict, and be ready to fight the battle of Independence over again. Let them remember that one kind of excommunication, the Papal, has been braved and endured till it died out, to afflict the world no more. If the thunders of the Capitol are now to rival the old thunders of the Vatican, they also may be endured, in the certainty that such tyranny, while infinitely less fearful than the ancient one, may be far more easily withstood and vanquished. No man in Massachusetts knows what may be ahead. Every man feels, we trust, that, whatever may be ahead, his duty is clear. For the honor of his forefathers, for the safety of his fellow-citizens, and for the benefit of his posterity, he must now, at all hazards, maintain the rights of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury in old Massachusetts.

Sir Joseph Paxton's Proposed Railroad Round London.

From the London Times.

Much interest has been excited to-day by the publication of the plan understood to have been in preparation for some time by Sir JOSEPH PAXTON for effecting a new and thorough communication between the city and the West End, and its ultimate extension in the nature of a boulevard round London. The proposal embraces a carriage arcade of the same breadth as the transept in the old Crystal Palace, which was wider than that of the present one, starting from the Mansion House towards Southwark-bridge, crossing the river, running to the Southwestern Railway station, and thence again across the river near Hungerford-bridge to the Regent-circus—the communication by this route being nearly the same in point of distance as that by the Strand. At the same time a line of similar character would branch from a point near the Southwestern Railway to the Houses of Parliament and Victoria-street by a bridge at Lambeth, and, as at the back of the houses on each side atmospheric lines of railway are to be constructed, the transit between Belgravia and the Bank would thus be reduced to about eight minutes, and between the Bank and Charing-cross, or the Regent circus, to about five or six minutes. This railway would be at an elevation to enable it to pass across the various streets which it would intersect without interfering with any of the existing roads, and the system would involve a constant succession of express trains as well as of stopping trains at every half-mile or less, so arranged as to be perfectly noiseless. The carriage-way of the arcade, it is contemplated, should be closed against wagons between nine in the morning and nine at night, to insure the facilities for quick passenger traffic as well as for increasing the attraction of the costly shops on each side, and among the prominent recommendations of property on the line would be the protection afforded to all kinds of goods by its cleanliness, equable temperature, brightness of light, and immunity from weather as a promenade and drive in Summer and Winter. The estimated cost of this improvement, which Sir JOSEPH PAXTON considers would be the largest thoroughfare in the world, and such as to make London the most magnificent and convenient city in existence, is £11,300,000, and the calculated returns from rents and railway revenue are £938,000, or between 8 and 9 per cent. To insure its completion, however, in the best manner for the interests of the nation it is contended that the cooperation of Government should be obtained, and that this should consist in a guarantee of 4 per cent. interest for 60 years, on condition that a half of one per cent. should be set aside annually to redeem the capital within that period, and that all receipts above 4 per cent. should be equally divided between the State and the Company. Under this it would appear that, if the property were to yield the anticipated return of 8 per cent., the transaction would result in the nation receiving an annual payment of more than £200,000 for 60 years, and at the end of that time being put in the possession of the entire property without ever having incurred the expenditure of a shilling, while the public would gain three free bridges and the removal of delays and obstacles which have been estimated to cost an annual money loss of upwards of a million sterling to the trade of the kingdom. The ultimate extension of the undertaking as a boulevard encircling London, and connecting all the railway stations, would increase the total cost to £34,000,000, but it is obvious that the grand point of bringing the city and the west end into rapid communication should be the first to command attention, and it is an advantageous feature of the plan that this object, free from uncertainty, can be accomplished by itself, leaving the remainder to be carried out as a necessary consequence of its success.

Obituary.

THE LATE ADMIRAL BOXER.—Rear-Admiral EDWARD BOXER, C. B., who died of cholera at Balaklava on the 4th inst., was midshipman of the *Doris*, and assisted at the cutting out of a French 20-gun corvette from Camaret Bay in 1801. He was a lieutenant of the *Tigre*, and commanded a detachment of seamen landed in Egypt in 1807, and a *division of boats at the destruction of a convoy* at Rosas in 1809, and also had the direction of the gunboats at the siege of Tarragona in 1813. He was also captain of the *Pique* in the operations on the coast of Syria and bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840. He was a lieutenant in January, 1807, a commander in March, 1815, a captain in June, 1823, and a Rear-Admiral of the Blue in 1853, subsequently having been promoted an Admiral of the White. Admiral BOXER spent the last seven years of his life in Quebec, Canada, whence he was summoned to take active part in the war. At Quebec he held the office of Harbor Master, and was for some years an active member of the Common Council.

Interesting Extracts.

A letter from St. Petersburg which has reached Paris says:—"The trouble which the Government takes to persuade the public that General GORTSCHAKOFF has taken all the necessary measures, and that the communications with Sebastopol by way of Perekop are not menaced, has contributed not a little to cause alarm amongst the public. People now ask themselves if the Crimea is to be the tomb of the Russian army. The news of the occupation of Genitschi, which is the more disquieting from the fact that a part of the flotilla of the Cossacks of Azoff is believed to be in the Griloe-Osero, has vastly increased the general discouragement. An embranchment of the great line of communication with the southern governments is cut off at Oust Azoffski; and it was through that place that a great part of the provisions destined for the Crimea were forwarded. *It is feared that the mouths of the Salgia and the* Kara-Sou will be visited by the gunboats of the allies. *The position of Djonkoj, where, it is said,* large magazines are established, also causes great disquietude. *Henceforth* the transports for the Russian army in the Crimea will have to take the sole road which goes from the east, by Great Karatchai, to Perekop. The two Empresses having contributed 5,000 silver roubles (the rouble is a little over three shillings) to the fund for the wounded of the army, our aristocracy have hastened to follow their example. The brothers of the Emperor, the Princess de Leuchtenberg, and the Princess Royal of Wurtemberg, have also subscribed for important sums. All the donations, however, only suffice to relieve a small portion of the sufferings caused by the fatal war. The Treasury spends daily more than 2,000,000 silver roubles for the army; the five levies have absorbed *180,000,000* roubles; and to that must be added the losses occasioned by the ruin of commerce. You will therefore not be surprised to learn that the inhabitants of towns only make trifling sacrifices on the altar of Holy Russia." A St. Petersburg *letter*, in the *Patrie*, *states that General* YERMOLOFF has been removed from the command *of the militia of the Government of Moscow*, and been replaced by General Count STROGONOFF."

The London *Daily News* says: "We are not disposed to build on the unauthenticated rumors which have been flying about Sebastopol of dispatches captured at Kertch which contain most lamentable accounts of the ravages of disease among the garrison of Sebastopol. But there are two passages in the communication of our special correspondent that are pregnant with meaning. On the 26th ult. he writes—"The Russians have been burying an unusual number of dead on the north side the last few days. These burial places on that side of the harbor are exposed to our view, and with a good glass not only the recent graves can be distinguished, but also the parties at work excavating or performing the last rites of sepulture." On the 28th he again remarks—"The Russians are still observed to be very busy about the graveyards on the north side of the harbor. At the highest of the grave-fields—for the term 'grave-yards' is hardly appropriate, as they are not enclosed—as many as seven carts were observed to be standing at one time to-day. Several parties also have been noticed making fresh graves." These interments are not of the soldiers who have fallen in battle, for they are buried where they fall. *Our correspondent*, therefore, naturally concludes that the numerous dead carried out to the '*grave-fields*' on the north of Sebastopol, have been, to a great extent, the victims of disease. It is beyond dispute, then, that the garrison are being assailed by sickness and famine from within, at the same time that they are pressed by their human enemies from without; and this pressure from without must now be equally felt."

The following is an extract from a letter addressed by an officer on board her Majesty's ship *Dido* to a gentleman in Dublin: H. M. S. *Dido*, Oahu, Sandwich Isles, April 13.—Our new admiral has just arrived here in the *President*, and we sail to-day for a place with a very long name—Petropaulovski—where we hope to do something to which the battle of Inkermann will be nothing. The intended plan of operations will be, I believe, that the *Dido* and *Pique*, from this station, meet the *Encounter* and *Barracouta* the beginning of May in Awatska Bay, and this squadron, under the command of Capt. MOORHEAD, is to establish a close blockade. Should the defences be not stronger than before we may attack; but we are not to do so unless success is certain. In about four weeks the Admiral in the *Monarch*, with the *President*, *Amphitrite*, *Trincomalee* and *Brisk*, with two French frigates and a steamer, follow, and then we are all to take the place, if our little squadron have not done so. We then, I believe, all go to the Sea of Ochotsk, where we will meet the China squadron, and attack a very strong settlement the "Russians" have at the mouth of the River Amoor; but I do not think it will be taken, as, if you look at the map, you will see that is scarcely approachable by large ships with their guns and stores on board, and then there are three or four Russian men-of-war—the *Pallas* and *Juno* among others—with lots of steamers. But I dare say that we shall take the island of Taghalan. These places you can be shown upon the map."

A French correspondent writes on the 2d instant from before Sebastopol: "Five days ago some soldiers who were retiring from a barricade which they had been attacking, dropped upon their knees to take advantage of the inequalities of the ground. One of them in so doing broke a small glass tube. He looked at it and made a sign to his corporal; they searched further and found a series of those tubes filled with some substance of a very pale yellow color. The specimens were carried to the camp, when our engineers examining them found that the substance was a mixture of fulminating powder, phosphorus, and saltpetre. Other soldiers were next sent, and they, following the course of the tubes, found that they led to wooden boxes buried about six inches in the ground. One of those boxes was removed and found to contain flasks of explosive materials. In all forty-four of these boxes were found, all connected by means of tubes."

The works of defence which have been of late years executed by the Austrian Government on the eastern frontier of the empire are little known, but they are nevertheless of a nature to be very serviceable in the event of a war with Russia. Gallicia will be found to be defended in a very different manner to what it was four years ago. The Government has also considerably strengthened the fortifications of Olmutz, a position which would protect Vienna against an army of invasion from Russia. The construction and repair of roads have been also ordered to be executed with the greatest activity. *A part of the troops will be employed* on them, under the direction of General HARTUNG.

Letters from officers in the Baltic fleet state that while lying off Nargen, they could plainly discover through their telescopes a lady on the promenade every evening, on the beach, attended by a numerous suite of ladies and cavaliers. It was supposed she was a member of the Imperial family. At all events, she must have been a lady of high rank and distinction, as everybody in passing her, stopped, saluted in the most courteous manner, and remained standing still and uncovered till she had passed on.

The Warsaw merchants are engaged in subscribing a loan to cover the enormous expenses of the city, which the municipality are quite unable to pay, being utterly drained through the vast sums absorbed in forced loans and contributions to the State for the prosecution of the war. Since the commencement of the war this city has paid more than a million of silver roubles in direct and indirect contributions, and a fresh one is daily expected.

Russia has withdrawn almost all the troops formerly stationed on the frontiers of Prussia, and now on the whole line, extending from Thorn to Posen, scarcely any soldiers are to be seen. The small detachments of military left are quartered at distances of twenty or twenty-five miles from each other, and the frontier line itself is exclusively guarded by the custom-house people. In times of the profoundest peace the frontiers were never so completely denuded of troops.

The Emperor ALEXANDER II. will not allow the political programme of his deceased father to be questioned in the most distant manner. In the Privy Council and in the Cabinet no one dares to express the slightest objection to what he calls "the sacred and spiritual legacy of his father of imperishable memory," and the surest way of paying court to the son is by expressing concurrence in the *ideas of the father*.

The King of Sardinia intends visiting *Paris* and London. He has been advised by his physicians to undertake this journey for the benefit of his health, impaired by recent family afflictions. The regency of the kingdom will be confided to Prince EUGENE DE CARIGNAN.

A correspondent of the Dublin *Evening Post* states that six, now nearly the entire of the "Irish Independent Opposition" party, are about to give up their seats in Parliament; and that one of the most prominent members of the party proposes shortly to emigrate to Australia.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 29th ult., in the *National Gazette*, says: "From Irkutsk we learn that the River Amoor, the estuary of which has often been the subject of negotiation between Russia and China, is likely to be visited by the allied squadrons in the Pacific."

The French Government has granted a fresh delay of three years for the completion of the two dictionaries—French and Arabic and Arabic and French—for which two prizes of 5,000 francs each were offered by a decree of the 28th of November, 1852.

All attempts, whether made by priest or press, to check the progress of the Irish exodus seem to be wholly abortive. The drain from the Southern Counties is this year likely to be at least as great as at any former corresponding period.

The Emperor of Russia has turned his cabinet at the Winter palace into a kind of observatory, from which, by the aid of a telescope, he can see Cronstadt, the fortifications, and a part of the Lysy Nas.

Some young gentlemen who moved in the first circles of society in Limerick, are now actually employed as waiters at hotels and taverns in Australia.

The *Ticinese Gazette* states that the recruiting for the Anglo-Swiss Legion is proceeding with great success, especially at Berne. It is believed the Legion will consist of 6,000 men.

A telegraphic dispatch from Athens, dated June 1, states that Russian agents are actively pushing their revolutionary manœuvres, and that brigandage is on the increase.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

A letter from Waterford, dated June 26, to the Albany *Register*, says:—"There have been two more breaks in the Champlain Canal this afternoon. One is about a quarter of a mile north of this village, which has carried away some seventy feet of the tow-path in length, and is about fifteen feet below the bottom. The other is three miles north of the village, and it is said to be double the size of the one at this place; it is on the heel-path side of the canal. The flood of water from the upper break, in connection with that from the creeks above, (which were all more than full from the terrible rain storm of this afternoon,) burst through a culvert in the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad. The railroad is gullied out in one place nearly thirty feet."

Says the *Scientific American*: "We have been informed by a manufacturer of agricultural implements, one who is excellent authority, that between fifteen and sixteen thousand reaping machines will be manufactured and sold this year in this country. The demand is so great that manufacturers cannot make them fast enough for their orders. This affords evidence of agricultural prosperity, as the cost of these machines will amount to nearly two millions of dollars. Our farmers exhibit wisdom in using and patronizing machinery. A reaping machine will save the price of itself in one season."

General LANE, Democrat, and General GAINES, Whig and Know-Nothing, rival candidates for Congress in Oregon, at a public discussion in Dallas, got so excited that LANE called GAINES a "liar," whereupon a fight took place upon the sand in presence of an interested and excited audience. The belligerent candidates were separated just in time to prevent a fight between their friends all around. They continued their canvass together, afterwards, notwithstanding this altercation.

A letter in a St. John paper, dated King's Cove, Newfoundland, June 2, says: "The fishery in this and the neighboring harbors, at this early season far exceeds anything of the kind for thirty years past. The great misfortune was that but few were in order to catch it. Some boats in Bonavista, last Friday, brought in 25 qtls. and some boats here and in Keels have now from 60 to 70 qtls. Herrings were so plenty that they took them with cast nets. This is good news."

POLITICS IN ALABAMA.

The Know-Nothing Movement—General Aspect of the Slavery Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sunday, June 17, 1855.

The Know-Nothing party opened the campaign here last week by a grand State Council, convened for the nomination of State officers. The sessions were secret, of course, and all that is vouchsafed to an "outside barbarian" is the poor crumbs dropped at the street corners, and in the social bar-room gatherings. Your correspondent has gathered up a few of the more important. Judge SHORTRIDGE is the nominee for Governor. He was formerly a Democrat, in good standing with the party. It remains to be seen what influence his somersault into the enemy's camp will exert upon his political fortunes. Upon the "State aid" question, he is said to be conservative, which, I take it, means no aid at all. The Convention settled the matter between Mr. HALE and Mr. SMITH, in the Fourth Congressional District, by pronouncing the nomination of the former gentleman invalid. Mr. SMITH is opposed in that district, I learn, by Judge MOORE. Sam expects to have it all his own way, and indications are strong that he will. Gov. WINSTON is not a WISE, nor is Alabama Virginia. Their platform is of a piece with the thousand and one offered to heal the wounds of the Union. It takes well with outsiders, and that, after all, is what platforms are made for. They say that they cut off Massachusetts—that they advise that no dealings be had with the traitorous fanatics of that fallen State! Merchants should not henceforth buy goods in Boston; an embargo must be laid upon all the manufactures of the factious commonwealth. What do they advise about the cotton factories? Will the South sell them cotton? "That is the question." The Louisville *Journal* has made the same recommendation, and it is echoed from New-Orleans. Everybody knows that it is all for "buncombe," at any rate everybody here, and so nobody expects to see the old Bay State on her knees to the South.

Notwithstanding this strong recommendation of the State Council, it aspires to place the party upon a national basis. It talks of Union, but takes no *step* to allay the alarm at the North and West.

Politics is a curious *trade*. The South has, from the first, looked upon foreigners as rank Abolitionists: it believes the *greatest* danger to the "Institution" arises from a *hemming in* process, by which they have lost some States of the West, and may yet lose Western Texas. This is the lever of Know-Nothingism at the South. To keep out *foreigners, it joins hands with WILSON et omne genus*, and we behold the marvel of Slavery and Abolitionism allied—sworn friends, and for what? On the other side it is even worse, for the Know-Nothing party *pretends* to be the Union party. The Democracy are driven into the ranks of the "fire-eaters," the secessionists. It would cut asunder the bonds that hold the proud, the magnanimous, the shivalric South to the poor, fanatical North. This is the tendency of things, as a few months will more abundantly show. Well, how will the Secessionist party seek to prevail over the Know-Nothings? It will court the alliance of these same Abolitionist foreigners—it will affect the "rich brogue" of Old Ireland, it will swear over a mug of lager bier an eternal league with Dutchmen. Oh Politics, *Politics!*

There is a growing feeling of alarm through the entire slave States: there is the apprehension of a great, imminent fatal crisis, and the old bravado, the successful *bluff* game, is to be tried again. The Montgomery *Advertiser*, of this city, pours fourth a daily torrent of scurrility and abuse against the North, according to its ability, which is by no means small in its dirty line. That goes for all it is worth. The Southern *Times*, also published here, and really an able and respectable journal, deals with the contumacious North in a *more dignified manner. In a notice of the new* Georgia movement, it advises that the South take no action upon party questions at present; that no party peculiarly Southern be encouraged; that the manœuvres of political gamesters be eschewed, until the North shall have taken its stand and "defined its position." Few journals of influence are conservative, because just now few dare to avow Know-Nothingism, which is the only conservative influence now at this end of the Union.

The result of all this excitement is that the South will not long be endurable to a Northern man, who has the independence to believe that Slavery is not the greatest of human blessings. He is looked upon with suspicion; he is *cut off* from the amenities of society; he is suspected of a taint of the great Northern heresy; he is marked, tabooed. Let him but show symptoms of an affection for the "institution," and the above is all reversed. The time is not far off when the cry will be, "Every man to his tent, O Israel."

The recent rains have raised the hopes of the farmers, without doing any permanent good. After so severe a drouth, a shower is not sufficient. The wheat crop, through the northern half of the State, promises well. It is too soon to judge of the cotton crop. It looks well generally where the drouth has not prevented it from coming up at the proper time. Much less than the usual quantity of land *has been planted in that crop*, owing to the low prices of cotton the past season, and the strong *probabilities that grains and provisions of all kinds* would command high prices during the continuance of the European war. *There are portions of* the South still suffering *from lack of rain*. With frequent rains *from this time forward*, there will be but a very moderate crop on the whole.

I have not yet heard of any sickness in this State, or in the South, save at New-Orleans. One can find the cholera or yellow fever there at any time of the year, and no alarm is felt when some verdant "items" raises the cry of Asiatic Cholera!

There is really no interest felt in the settlement of Kansas in the South, if one may judge from the infrequent mention of the matter in the journals of the country. Very few Southern men have gone to that battle-field, and less will go hereafter. Texas is the paradise of the slaveholder—thither he turns for a new plantation as the old one is exhausted. The emigration into that State promises to be immense the coming Autumn. Let us hope that it may be, and that it may swell yearly, until the great Southern Railroad to the Pacific is a *fixed fact*.

The Raising of the Joseph Walker.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: The independent course taken by your journal, in pointing out the abuses and corruptions which our overladen tax-payers are are obliged to support, induces me to offer to the public, through your columns, a communication historic of that brilliant enterprise, "The raising of the *Joseph Walker*."

The article headed "A City Job" among your leaders in the issue of the 27th inst., should be read in connection with these *facts*.

The first attempt to raise the ship was made shortly after she sunk at the pier, about 18 months since, the operator at that time being Capt. BELL, long and familiarly known as a wrecker, enjoying the confidence of the underwriters of New-York.

Captain BELL had the sides of the ship planked up in a rough manner, and a huge canvas bag was then drawn around the ship; the expectation to pump her out and thus float the ship, resulted in disappointment and a loss of about $2,500, on account of the insufficiency of the pumping apparatus, which latter was said to be partly owned and controlled by some of the underwriting interests.

An application was then made to me by Captain LEWIS (who was also interested in the result hoped to be obtained,) to bring up the ship with the Gwynne Pumping Engine; the same apparatus as that in use on the Mississippi, and which floats the worse class of wrecks in three-quarters of an hour and the less injured in from 5 minutes upwards. This application was met by an offer to pump out and float the ship as she then was for $1,500, under forfeiture of $5,000 in case of failure, which $5,000 was to be backed by good security. This was declined on the ground that the price was too high—the sum of $500 having been considered as enough.

The job was finally abandoned by Capt. BELL in favor of Capt. LEWIS, who was able by use of sundry application of power, to lift and carry the wreck some 75 or 80 feet up the slip, where the depth of water was about 15 feet less than in the bed where she had lain for a year.

At that period Capt. L. became the purchaser of the *Franklin*, and his attention was required to look personally after her, whereupon he called upon me for proposals to continue the undertaking he had commenced upon the *Walker*. The vessel and cargo were then valued at $20,000 to $25,000. My offer was to place the ship on the dry dock for $5,000, but another party under-bid and obtained the contract, although he has never since even commenced to execute it.

It is a mistake that all claims against the ship were abandoned. Capt. LEWIS claims a large amount as I am informed, and it will yet cost the City a snug sum to dispose of these matters.

Simultaneously with offering to the Mayor a copy of this communication, I purpose proposing to place the ship upon the Dry Dock for $5,000, without any claim upon the cargo or hull, and to offer undoubted security in the sum of $10,000, to be forfeited in case it shall not be completed within 30 days from the time of undertaking it.

I would suggest that in future the public call for an advertisement for "proposals," when a matter like this comes up, in which the reputation of the City is at stake. For eighteen months the sunken wreck has occupied a berth which might have been made vacant within one week from the day the ship was burned.

Respectfully yours,

J. STUART GWYNNE, Esq Works.

"An Old Times Gentleman."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have just read the above in connection with the name of the late Mr. ADAMS. I did not know Mr. ADAMS, but have heard that he was worthy of all the honorable mention that has been made of him, including the compliment of his having been "*an old times gentleman*."

It appears to me, Mr. Editor, that this race is nearly extinct. It has been my lot to live when "gentlemen" were met with everywhere; and I have lived to find it difficult to discover one anywhere. Judging from the training of the youth of the present day, it will not be long before it will be a difficult matter to find either "an old times," or a new times gentleman. Do not think me severe, or ungenerous.

I go back, Sir, to the days of WASHINGTON, and JEFFERSON, and MADISON, and to the Congress of those days. When I compare our modern Presidents (an exception, I admit, here and there,) with those of the former times, I wonder where these modern men graduated. Of whom did they take lessons? Not, I affirm, of the "old times gentleman."

And where did our modern Congressmen (with an occasional exception, I admit,) learn their lessons of politeness and gentlemanly courtesy? That dignified respectful bearing towards one another, as also towards others, which characterized those who assembled in the National Councils, to promote the common good and the general welfare, has fled those Halls of Congress, till what was once a Congress of polished men, knowing their commission, and their commission knowing them, has become a Congress of vulgarity—a bear garden. There is not enough of the old leaven of "the old times gentleman" left to preserve the mass from the loathing of the refined and polished, of this, or any other people.

When the high places are thus infected with vulgarity and rudeness, is it to be wondered at that the masses are contaminated and degraded?

"Evil communications corrupt good manners," is a maxim as true as it is trite. Look at the manner in which the boys and youth of this very City conduct themselves; and see the bearing of the business men. And what do you think will be the complexion of our marts of trade, of our counting-houses, of our drawing-rooms, of our thoroughfares, when the present generation of loafers shall grow up into manhood?

Go into a Bank, if you please, (the good Mr. ADAMS, who has just died, was, I learn, a beautiful exception,) and unless you are known as a benefactor of the Bank—a man whose favors to the Bank far outweigh any the Bank can bestow on him, and the eye of the President or Cashier happens to be thrown on you, it is only to be snubbed, and you are left to stand until you summon up a rude spirit, if you have it in you, and insist on being heard; when, if the business is of no importance to the Bank, no matter how much of life, or of death it may be to you, you are dismissed with a rudeness that would shame a savage.

And so you may go the rounds of every class of business, and unless you are gilded with the pure metal, and are known to have bagged—no matter by *what means*—*the gold and silver*, you will be treated coldly, rudely and vulgarly.

What is it that has so lowered the standard of a gentlemanly courtesy here in this great City of New-York, and perhaps in other cities? Why has the polished manners and the gentlemanly courtesy that gave such a charm—and gives it yet, where it exists—to society, and all the intercourse between man, become so entirely obliterated? Is it to be found in an *assumption of dignity*?—in a cold consciousness of superiority?—in the vulgar sentiment, "Stand thou there, I am more dignified than thou?" An *assumed* superiority! A wealthy superiority! Where are the kissing, the manners, the polish, the kindly, courteous manners that gave such a charm to "the old times gentleman?" Alas, alas! those days and those men are no more.

Some say business men have not time to be polite. It may be so. But I have not been able to see any necessary antagonism between business and politeness; nor is there any. Some men fancy a swagger gives dignity; a rebuff, manliness; a frown, superiority. Hence they resort to any contrivance of manner and bearing to impress you with your inferiority and their superiority. As well may the donkey (I suppose he does,) rely on his *bray* for the common wonder and admiration of the beasts about him; or the horse, though his bones are nearly through his hide, on the saddle and bridle, because these are silver tinted, for his superiority.

The fact is,—but these modern gentlemen are unconscious of it,—there is no refinement, or polish, or dignity in place, position or wealth, but only in the refined, and ennobling, and elevating qualities of the head and the heart.

I send this homily to you, Sir, of the TIMES, in the hope that you may not be afraid to offend these mushroom gentry, and that they may know how contemptible they must always be in the eyes of the "OLD TIMES GENTLEMAN."

The Old School Presbyterian Assembly have formally discontinued correspondence with the General Association of Connecticut, on the following grounds: The General Association of Connecticut adopted resolutions, wherein they charge that the "silence of the supreme judicatories of the Presbyterian Churches in correspondence with them," in regard to certain legislation of our National Government, "gives painful evidence of delinquency in respect to principles and sympathies that are essential to Christian fellowship." The Association, by its manifest refusal to investigate charges laid before it repeatedly, by large numbers of its own members, has made itself liable to the charge of espousing or protecting flagrant heresies in regard to the Trinity, Incarnation, and Atonement, and has greatly weakened the confidence of the Presbyterian Church in the fidelity of said Association to the "first principles of the doctrine of Christ."

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE WONDERFUL AND AMUSING DOINGS, BY SEA AND LAND, OF OSCAR SHANGHAI. New-York: GARRETT & Co.

The French, with no genius for caricature, (which appears nearly indigenous in England,) have a keen perception of the ridiculous, and have invented the table-books in which the adventures of individuals are continuously represented in a series of engraved designs, full of lively humor. In the amusing *brochure* before us a similar attempt has been successfully made. A New-York merchant, to whom the slang name of Oscar Shanghai is given, being seized with *ennui*, determines to go abroad; provides himself with a large number of books of travel; takes passage for Liverpool; gets as sick as HORACE GREELEY himself at sea; falls overboard in a storm; alights on a hen-roost; is fished up by a vessel bound for Constantinople; arrives in Turkey; is elevated to the post of Grand Vizier; has to fly the country; gets on board a ship bound for New-York; is headed up in an empty hogshead to escape the Sultan's wrath; falls overboard and is swallowed by a whale; discovers that it is the self-same fish that swallowed Jonah; is rescued from his perilous position; presents the Captain, his preserver, with Jonah's jack-knife; and returns to New-York. This first portion of his adventures is cleverly depicted. His further experiences of travel, commencing in a flying machine, are not so good. But the whole will serve its purpose—which is to excite half an hour's amusement. The same publishers announce "The Adventures of Brown, Jones and Robinson," (by R. DOYLE, we believe,) and the "Sad Tale of the Courtship of Chevalier Sly-fox Wikoff, showing his heart-rending, astounding, and most wonderful Love Adventures with Fanny Ellsler and Miss Gamble." These must be worth looking at.

Harper's Magazine for July.

This is one of the best numbers of this popular periodical yet published. The illustrated articles include a biography of the celebrated PAUL JONES—he who first hoisted the American flag upon an American ship; notices of General TAYLOR's battles in Mexico; a sketchy account of the celebrated Beau BRUMMELL; and four additional chapters of "The Newcomes," now happily approaching to a close. With the exception of this last, which is woefully spun out, the entire contents of *Harper* are original. It is difficult to say which is the best article. Among those not already named, "An American Before Sebastopol," crowded with historic information, instructs as well as amuses; "The Solutions," a tale of mystery and mesmerism, is very like what the late WILLIAM NORTH might have dashed off in a single sitting; "Worth Five Hundred Millions," is an extravaganza worked up with considerable power; none but an old traveler could have so happily condensed a vast quantity of experience, observation and good sense into "A Dessert Dish for Travelers." Good, also, in their respective ways, are the papers entitled "What we Eat," and "Weak Points of Great Men." On the other hand, as a set-off, there is a dullish article called "An Evening at Newport," which has a Curtis-and-water look. If by the author of "The Potiphar Papers" it is only a dilution of what he already has told us there. If simply an imitation, it is a weak one. A novelette called "The Beauty," purporting to sketch good society in New-York, and assuming that a certain Brown manages said society, has the sole merit of brevity. It has neither accuracy nor *vraisemblance*. From it we gladly turn to the Editor's Table, which is very good indeed. Parts of the Easy Chair are admirable—particularly the sketch of Paris in its new phase of Exhibitor of the World's Industry. Out of the Editor's Drawer, by the way, have fallen two stanzas, as "never before published," which are to be found in every edition of BYRON's poems during the last twenty-five years! Here are a few pleasantries worth smiling over:

RIVAL villages and even cities, "will have their jokes" concerning each other. We remember that "once on a time," when the great and flourishing cities of Rochester and Buffalo were smaller by many thousands than they are now, this feeling existed among the citizens to an almost ludicrous extent. "You have a fine growing town here," we said to a citizen of the former place, several years ago, while journeying to the Falls of Niagara; "but we suppose Buffalo goes ahead of you?" "Not a bit of it!" exclaimed the Rochester enthusiast. "In five years we can beat her, and give her six!" "But we thought Buffalo was a very flourishing place." "*It is*," said the Monroe citizen; "it is *all* flourish!"

On one of the Sound steamers, the other night, the captain, as usual, was looking around to see that everybody was "tucked in" and all was right, when, going into the lower cabin, he spied a pair of cowhide boots on the extremities of their owner, and in fearful contrast with the snow-white quilt that supported them. The considerate captain shook Mr. Boots gently, and intimated to him, in the mildest way, that it was against the rules of the boat for gentlemen to wear their boots in bed. As soon as the wakened owner was able to comprehend the case, he remarked, very coolly; "Oh! it won't hurt 'em, I guess; they are an old pair. I'll risk 'em."

The prisoner's character was not materially improved by the testimony of his friend Mr. Jones: "Do you know the prisoner, Mr. Jones?" "Yes, to the bone." "What is his character?" "Didn't know he had any." "Does he live near you?" "So near that he has only spent five shillings for firewood in eight years." "Did he ever come in collision with you in any matter?" "Only once, when he was drunk, and mistook me for a lamp post." "From what you know of him, would you believe him under oath?" "That depends upon circumstances. If he was so much intoxicated that he did not know what he was doing, I would. If not, I wouldn't." Bridget fared quite as badly when she came to New-York, and found, to her inexpressible regret, that she had lost her certificate on her way across the sea. But her cousin Patrick supplied her with another in the following words: "This certifies that Bridget O'Flannahan had a good character when she left Ireland, but she lost it on the ship coming over."

Blackwood's Magazine for June.

LEONARD SCOTT's reprint of "Maga" has reached us. The best articles are a severe critical notice of CHARLES KINGSLEY, a cutting review of the sayings, doings and undoings of the Palmerston Administration, a further portion of the story of the Crimean campaign, and a continuation of the romance called "Zaidee," which evidently emanates from a master mind which has already so long delighted and instructed all who speak the English tongue. Some of the papers in *Blackwood* are dull enough—such are "The Baltic in 1854," and the JOHN EAGLES' weary platitudes entitled "Once Upon a Time." Everything he writes is flat as ditch-water in August.

To the Benevolent.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 28, 1855.

MADISON GASKINS, an emancipated slave, formerly belonging to the [illegible] family, of Fauquier County, Va., has just returned to the United States from Liberia, with a view to purchase the freedom of his wife and of four children, aged 1, 5, 8 and 12. Mr. GASKINS was one of a company of forty, who were emancipated last Fall, on the condition of removing to Liberia. His family remain in bondage in Virginia, and he can neither be useful nor happy in a strange land, while their fate is left in uncertainty. Unable to secure their freedom by his own efforts, he appeals to the friends of humanity for aid. The sum requisite to purchase the freedom of the family is *twenty-five hundred dollars*, of which one hundred and forty dollars have been collected.

Mr. GASKINS is an intelligent and upright man, about 30 years of age, and is acquainted with farming and the carpenter's trade. If he can purchase the freedom of his family, he will return with them to Liberia. Mr. JOHN [illegible], Agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, Mr. WILLIAM COPPINGER, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Secretary of the New-York Colonization Society, unite in certifying the facts above stated, and the probity and good character of GASKINS.

The case appeals strongly to the humane feelings of the public. The undersigned commend the application of Mr. GASKINS to the favorable regard of their fellow citizens.

JOS. P. THOMPSON.
S. IRENÆUS PRIME.

Subscriptions for the above object may be sent to Mr. WILLIAM O. WEBB, No. 180 Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK CITY.

How Hot the Day Was!

Among the jolly workers that make up the TIMES' corps is one who is suspected of being a Salamander in human shape. At least he is never comfortably warm unless he is uncomfortably hot. Yesterday, taking an overcoat on his arm, he sallied forth, in the heat of the day, bound to discover whether or not it were so hot as everybody reported it.

First, he tried a down-town restaurant. The barkeeper told him it was "excessively hot," and read to him from the thermometer the degree to which the mercury had risen, but it was so much less than he had been prepared to hear that he refused to afford any credence to his informant. Before leaving the premises he learned that they iced the thermometer in that shop, and then published its range as a sly advertisement that it was the coolest resort in the vicinity.

Salamander walked Broadway. The omnibus horses dripped with sweat, and with protruding tongues, looked ready to drop with the heat. The faces of the drivers glowed like furnace doors. Locofoco matches would have ignited on their faces, but for profuse perspiration. Fops were unusually scarce in the street. Starch could not hold its own—and how does a fop differ from a scarecrow when the starch is out? Ladies were out in full feather. They spread many a yard of lace and ribbon, and moved gaily along, but like propellers in a calm, they spread their sails more from a compliment to the breeze that might be, than expecting to be helped at all by them. On inquiry it was discovered that very many of them were "sure they should die" of the heat. A stout farmer, wiping his brow with his bandanna, said he was roasting. A hod-carrier professed he was in burning flames. A delicate student perspired amazingly. Young America sweat like rain. A very fat man knew he would melt, and looked back to see if he larded the lean earth as he walked. A very lean one bought seven pounds of sugar as ballast, lest he should be utterly desiccated and blow away. Nor when laden with it was he at ease, fearing lest the grocer had given short weight and he should still be drifted at the mercy of any chance breeze. It was solemn to see the lads pant and the lassies in front of NIBLO's—where the Exhibition was in progress. The lassies came out to fan themselves, but for all the breeze they raised, drooped like wilting lilies.

Salamander pushed further up town. He met a good many laborers with tools in their hands, who walked as if the bones that composed their knee-joints were softened. In the narrow streets that run north and south each block seemed like an oven, and all the people as if they were bakers. Under the sunny side of the lower Reservoir he stretched himself at length, saying, "Now, this is nice. This is like the climate we 'ad in the Old Country. Italy hasn't no such skies as this." Goats, that abound in those parts, looked down from their rocks and envied him his ability to endure such glorious sunshine. Men opposed to the Maine Law that saw him rushed frantically into bar-rooms for brandy to cool off on.

Being thoroughly warmed through, he walked on and retired to the bosom of his family. His usually sprightly wife he found languid and listless, lamenting that the earthquake had not visited New-York instead of Baltimore, since storms are said to rage along the zones that have felt the quaking. His oldest told him that when he jumped into the bath tub, the water hissed and sizzled as if he had been red-hot. His "best of babies" sucked his thumbs in sullen lifelessness, refused to smile when he made up his most ogre-like face, and whined when he offered him his beard to pull. The poor little fellow's temper was out at the elbows, and his pearly skin broken out with the heat. "Well," reported the Salamander on his return, "seeing how vegetation wilted and humanity curled under it, how wife and babies, and workmen and loafer, all succumbed, it may be proper enough to admit that the day was warm—though by no means so thoroughly so as I have seen it in Brazil."

A Novel Display of Talent—How to Sell Old Clothes.

Real talent will ever display itself, when a great occasion calls it forth. An instance of this fact came under Item's single eye the other day.

Among the many nuisances that render Chatham-street disagreeable to the pedestrian, and tend to deteriorate property in its vicinity, may be classed as No. 1, those Clothes' Auctioneers, who rendezvous between Oliver street and the National Theatre, and cause the sidewalks in that locality to be blocked up almost continually by a motley crowd of unwashed and unmannerly lovers of cheap bargains. But these auctioneers do not, *at all times* succeed in rendering the sidewalk impassable,—for, notwithstanding they are ever ready to knock down "a whole bran new suit for ten shillings," and are sometimes even magnanimous enough to express a willingness to "bestow one free gratis for nothing, and pay for taking it off," even they, as in every other business, experience dull times and a want of customers. So yesterday, a self-sacrificing and benevolent auctioneer had stood on his respective (but not at all respectable) stool for a whole hour, shouting out manfully the great bargains that were ever going, going, but never gone. He wasted his breath on the air. Every artifice known to the profession was brought into requisition, such as the gathering together of all his "pigeons," and a gang of recruits from the neighboring liquor-saloons; but the rapid sales to them of entire suits at "ruinously low rates" proved unavailing. Even the utterance in a very loud key of jokes as old and rank smelling as the clothes he was attempting to sell, fell "stale, flat and unprofitable" on the ears of the hurrying and unappreciating throng.

Such shameful conduct was not to be endured, and the worthy auctioneer soon evinced signs of losing patience as well as time. But, like a sensible man, he determined not to give it up so.

He descended from his stool, counseled earnestly with a brother in like predicament, and soon the countenances of the twain beamed with that bright expression which betokens an intellectual triumph, or a shrewd plan successfully conceived. They had resolved on a *coup d'état*.

An ominous stillness prevailed for a brief season.

Suddenly, emerging from Oliver-street, an odd-looking personage, strangely accoutred in male attire, dashed down Chatham-street. His hair, which was rather short, stood on end "like quills upon the fretful porcupine." His eyes,—"in a fine phrensy rolling,"—looked several daggers, and in his hand he held one long and naked two-edged sword, which he brandished about most freely.

Such a dreadful sight, at such an hour and place, created of course intense excitement among the lookers-on. Shopmen forsook their counters, the hack-drivers their hacks, and gave chase to him, though at a respectable distance. "He's crazy," shouted one. "He's only drunk," cried another; but all agreed that, at any rate he was a dangerous fellow, and that, under the circumstances, a too intimate acquaintance was not desirable.

The "wild man," in a less space of time than it has taken to tell the fact, had run down Chatham street, and rushed furiously into one of the auction stores, to the great terror of its occupants. Here he firmly clenched the weapon which he held in his hand, raised it above his head and—— buried it and himself beneath a huge pile of clothes packed on the floor.

The Auctioneers at this became terribly excited. How were they to get rid of their dangerous customer? "Put him out," said Mr. Bragg! "Put him out, is it?" said Mr. O'Fright. "Show me the man that'll do it. Is it you, Mr. Puffy; or you, Mrs. Damfoine? Don't you see he's got a dhrawn sword in his fist, you gawkey?"

Mr. Bragg was not to be cowed, and at once prepared to dislodge the intruder. But more pacific counsels prevailed. Mr. Bragg, after a short effort on the part of his friends, who didn't "want him to risk his life," agreed to let the crazy man alone in his hiding-place "as long as he kept still."

An immense number of persons, including a bashful policeman, whose star had become suddenly eclipsed beneath his coat, had, by this time, congregated. The crazy man remained hid and still, and the excitement gradually diminished, though the number of spectators did not.

The wily auctioneer had plainly "sold" the crowd, and when "Items" left he was selling his superabundant "duds."

The Governor's Visit to the Public Institutions.

Second Day—The Quarantine.

Yesterday, Governor CLARK continued his progress through our benevolent institutions. About one o'clock P. M., the Commissioners of Emigration were at the Staten Island *Ferry* off the Battery, in waiting to receive him. When the Governor arrived and had received the congratulations of his friends, we noticed in the company, amongst other distinguished persons, Hon. C. C. LEIGH, Hon. JOHN D. DIXON, Hon. J. F. RAYMOND, Commissioners PURDY, CUMMINGS, CRABTREE and KENNEDY, General CHAMBERS and Major THOMPSON, of the Governor's staff, Captain FRENCH, of French's Hotel, Ex-Alderman SHULTZ, Mr. C. RIDDLE and JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., at whose house Gov. CLARK is resident during his stay in this City. But not these gentlemen only—ladies also accompanied the Governor, and we are glad to record the presence of Mrs. Governor CLARK and daughter, Mrs. C. C. LEIGH and daughter, Miss PURDY, Miss IVES, Mrs. PERT, Jr., and Mrs. J. THOMPSON. Graced as it was with the presence and approving smiles of these ladies, the occasion was one of unrivalled interest.

On reaching Quarantine, the first visit was to the house of Capt. VERMILYEA, the Warden, where the company took breath and iced water. They next proceeded to the residence of the Health Officer, Dr. THOMPSON. Thence they repaired to the Seaman's Retreat, which was carefully inspected, and the cleanliness and order of which elicited warm praise from the visitors. The residence of the Physician-in-Chief—Dr. VACHE—was, after all, the desired goal, for there a sumptuous feast was prepared—and Governors, Commissioners and Reporters, (ladies, of course, are not included,) are unangelic, and require mortal food.

Excellent were the viands, plentifully moistened with the purest water,—"water that never yet put man in the mire." After dinner, Commissioner PURDY, who presided, rose and said that on the previous day they had been honored with the Governor's presence, but now they had the Governor and his lady. It was an occasion of which any American citizen might be proud. It was, indeed, one of the proudest moments of his life. When the Chief Magistrate of two millions of people communed thus intimately with his constituents, with no badge to separate him from those over whom he presided,—visiting our benevolent institutions, and caring for the poor and down-trodden,—heralded by no public display, and accompanied by no standing army,—every American citizen may well and truly be proud of such an occurrence. He would propose "The health of MYRON H. CLARK."

Governor CLARK, in reply, said that his examination of these institutions had afforded him great delight. He came more for his own gratification than for the Commissioners. He had never before been there, and after the inspection he had made, he was of the opinion that the people did not properly appreciate the magnitude of the duties which devolved upon those who had the charge of the different institutions, and which were far greater than he had hitherto believed. He was not prepared to make a speech, and would, instead, give them as a toast:

The Charitable and Benevolent Institutions of the State of New-York.

Professor PEET, of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, responded. He had not come to make a speech. His object was to see the Governor. It was an old adage that every dog had his day, and he expected to have his day to-morrow. There was another objection to his making a speech, and he would confess it. He was a dumb dog. He had been engaged in teaching those who could not speak, and it would be surprising if he should be suddenly restored to the faculty of speech. But he would undertake to say of the Legislature of New-York, that they had always responded liberally to the wants of those Institutions; and just as the wants had increased so had the means appointed. He proceeded to explain at some length the benefits to society of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Commissioner PURDY then proposed:

The Legislature of the State of New-York.

Which he drank, not according to his usual custom, in cold water.

Hon. C. C. LEIGH replied: He said that the act which stood prominent on the statute book of the last session spoke for itself. Other Legislatures had passed many acts which reflected credit on them, but the renown of the last Legislature, and the name of our noble Governor would descend to posterity as foremost in the ranks of the benefactors of humanity. Every age had its tendencies—now for learning—now for discovery in science or explorations in distant lands. This was an age of humanity, as the last speaker had shown with respect to his institution where brutes were elevated to the dignity of immortal beings, and in what they had seen to-day, when genius and science were devoted to the restoration of the diseased bodies of the poor and down-trodden. He enlarged on the heroism of the age, and alluded beautifully to Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, the heroic English lady of the Crimea. No military glory could shine as bright as the exploits of that lovely women. He proposed as a toast "The Ladies of New-York."

The company rose and gave six cheers for the ladies.

Gen. CHAMBERS was called upon and responded. He wished to know why he should be summoned to respond for *the ladies*. If he were asked to respond to a toast to *a lady*, he might give them the lady he had left at home, or the lady with whom he had spent the forenoon; but when the ladies of New-York were toasted he was unable to respond. We might find a world without a sun, a moon or a star, but it was impossible to find a true woman, true in all the relations of life, whether as wife, mother, sister, aunt or grandmother, who was not a friend to the Prohibitory Law. The women—he didn't like to say *ladies*; his mother was a *woman*—were to a man, if he might be allowed a bull, in favor of the Maine Law. He would give as a sentiment—

Regenerated Humanity in the Person of Woman.

Other toasts were proposed, and among them one which brought up Captain FRENCH, who said that however citizens might be opposed to any particular law, yet they might honestly differ. The last Legislature had passed a Prohibitory Law, but had they properly represented the people? The next election would decide the question. There would then be no other issue brought forward. Then they would tell those French papers which had called Americans a self-convicted nation of drunkards, that they would be able to govern their own appetites, and not be trameled by any laws regulating diet or drink, except those which emanated from the Deity.

After some more speaking, in the course of which Dr. VACHE's health was proposed and cordially responded to, the company repaired to the boat, and reached New-York at 7 P. M.

During his stay in the City Governor CLARK has resided at the mansion of JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., in Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirtieth-street.

The Governor will leave for Albany in the one o'clock train this afternoon.

Grammar School Exhibition.

The Grammar Schools of this City, under the care of the Board of Education, held their First Annual Fair yesterday, at NIBLO's Saloon. The articles on exhibition were drawings, needlework, maps, embroidery, penmanship, &c., &c., and were highly creditable to the schools, and show the high degree of attainment reached by our juvenile artists and workers.

In penmanship, Schools Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 26, 32, 34, 35, 38, 40, 42, 45 and 46, are worthy of particular mention, but No. 4, female department, and No. 17, male department, are entitled to the best place.

In drawing, Nos. 35 and 45, male departments, excelled.

In needlework, Nos. 7, 26, 28, 36 and 42, excelled.

Colored School No. 1 exhibited some very creditable specimens of painting and penmanship, as also No. 6 colored school.

Nos. 8, 17 and 38, exhibited very fine crayon specimens.

The Free Academy exhibited architectural drawings and ornamental capitals for columns, &c.

The best map drawing and painting was exhibited by Nos. 38 and 45.

The gem in drawing is the Hand, by a pupil of No. 35, in Thirteenth-street.

The embroidery and needlework from No. 36, in Ninth-street, near Avenue D, and from No. 7, in Chrystie street, are very beautiful.

The best heads are exhibited by Nos. 4 and 40.

The worsted work of No. 36 is really magnificent; also, some fine work from Nos. 37 and 42.

This exhibition as an initiation of a valuable feature of our school system, is a step in the right direction. We hope that when another is undertaken, that it will be in cool weather, in a larger room, and be kept open for a longer period, as tens of thousands will read this notice only to be mortified that they had not seen the display. For the idea of dismissing the public schools with the intention of gathering the thousands of pupils into a *little room* that could not accommodate one in ten of those entitled to attend—in the middle of Summer, is not one over which the Board of Education should much felicitate itself.

The exercises in the evening consisted of addresses by several gentlemen, and singing by pupils of the schools, under the care of Prof. NASH—fainting, fanning, and longing to get out of the crowd.

Portraits of DEWITT CLINTON and ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, designed to be placed in the Hall of the Board of Education, were on the walls. The CLINTON was copied from the elder JARVIS' portrait, painted specially for, and under the eye of the venerable Judge SYLVANUS MILLER, an intimate friend of CLINTON, while he held the position of first President of the Public School Society, organized in 1805.

This copy has been improved in many particulars, especially in the position and drawing of the figure. The portrait of Mr. BENEDICT, the President of the Board of Education at the time of the consolidation of the Ward and Public Schools, in 1853, and the man to whom our present system owes more, perhaps, of its present form than any other person, has been painted from life, and has received high commendation from all who have seen it.

These pictures have been executed to order, for presentation to the Board of Education, by Mr. JAMES BOYLE, one of our best known artists.

The Board of Police Commissioners—Linn's Case.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at the Mayor's Office. Present, His Honor the Mayor, Recorder SMITH, and Judge STUART.

The case of the policeman of the Eleventh Ward, charged with unbecoming conduct, by consent was postponed until next Friday.

The examination in the case of DANIEL LINN, policeman of the Eighth Ward, charged with abetting in the escape of LEWIS BAKER, the murderer of WILLIAM POOLE, which has been postponed from time to time, was entered upon. JOHN H. PHILLIPS, Esq., appeared as Counsel for Mr. LINN.

All the necessary papers and affidavits, he stated in opening, were before the Board. He only proposed to cross-examine parties whose affidavits had already been entered, unless corrective proof or combative evidence upon some special point were requisite. He was proceeding to call a witness, when Judge STUART expressed his desire during the pursuance of the examination, to be excused from sitting in his official capacity as a member of the Board. He thought it better, to arrive at the merits of the case, that he should be called as a witness.

The other members of the Board acceded to this request.

Mr. PHILLIPS now called

Mary Ann Scott, who being sworn, was cross-examined upon her affidavit, given March 20th last, detailing her knowledge of the transactions connected with LINN's aiding the escape of BAKER, and secretion in Jersey City; she remembered distinctly seeing Mr. LINN—the person present—at her house in Jersey City; he wore an imperial at the time, and had on a glazed cap; he called to see BAKER and spent some time with him; HARVEY YOUNG and Mr. MCLOUGHLIN were with him; it was on Sunday night; he called between 9 and 10 o'clock; her husband keeps trotting horses.

To Judge Stuart—I live now in Harlem; I received $5 for BAKER's board, and my husband $5.

To the Mayor—I did not hear LINN speak; BAKER told me next day that DAN LINN was one of the persons who called upon him; presume my husband told him not to let me see them when they called.

To the defendant—I never saw you converse with BAKER, but I saw you go through the hall; the door was slammed in my face; my husband said it was you and HARVEY YOUNG who were coming; it was Sunday night; of this I am positive; to your saying that you were met in Jersey City on Monday night, I can only say you was, for I saw you there.

Two other witnesses who had been subpoenaed, not answering to their names, attachments were made out to compel their attendance.

Judge STUART, in the interim, was sworn, and deposed that after Mr. LINN had been identified as aiding in the escape of BAKER, he came to him and desired to be made a witness in the case; the revelations made to him by the accused were not from any promises held out that it would be better for him to confess what he knew of the matter; I told him there was doubtless evidence enough against him to convict him.

His Honor, the Judge, detailed at length the statements made to him by LINN, connected with the escape of BAKER, and his participancy in effecting such escape and subsequent secretion at Mr. SCOTT's house, in Jersey City. Among other things, LINN confessed exchanging coats with BAKER on the night of the occurrence, at Stanwix Hall. The Judge stated also that he had at his office some letters to LINN by BAKER, and then a promissory note of BAKER's to LINN. None of these papers, he said, had been before the Grand Jury.

His Honor the Mayor hereupon observed, that the action of the Grand Jury in this entire case of the POOLE murder, was certainly inexplicable to him. If LINN had confessed to Judge STUART the fact of being in Jersey City with BAKER, and it also appeared that in his visits to BAKER he was accompanied by YOUNG and MCLOUGHLIN, he could not see why they should not have been indicted as accessories to the murder after the fact.

Judge STUART stated in explanation, that the papers setting forth these facts had never been presented to the Grand Jury. He had withheld them, waiting the return of the Captain of the *Helen Jewett*. The additional testimony of Judge STUART elicited nothing of interest other than what the public are already conversant with.

The evidence here closed for the day.

A lengthy controversy ensued between LINN's counsel and the Recorder, as to the further conduct of the examination, and the kind of evidence admissible.

Mr. PHILLIPS said that in view of the evidence of Mrs. SCOTT, as to the presence of LINN at her house in Jersey City, upon the Sunday night succeeding the murder of POOLE, he deemed it of the utmost importance that testimony should be received as to where Mr. LINN was on the Sunday night Mrs. SCOTT alleged he was in Jersey City.

The Recorder thought this immaterial. The precise time was not the fact sought for so much as the fact of LINN having been at all with BAKER in Jersey City.

Mr. PHILLIPS stated that he should now propose to furnish evidence showing that at the time referred to LINN did not wear an imperial or a glazed cap as sworn to by the witness.

This testimony the Recorder said would be pertinent. It was finally agreed that such examination should be held before the Recorder at once.

The case will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

Police.

RAPE AND ROBBERY.

The particulars of a most brutal outrage have come to light, which, if true, surpass anything that the imagination could conjure up. The facts are these: MARY ANN MCGUIRE, residing at No 142 Maiden-lane, had gone into the liquor store in the same building, and while there her person was ravished by three young men who were in there at the time drinking. The bar keeper, she alleges, went round the counter, locked the door and assisted the ruffians to accomplish their purpose. After committing the outrage, they stole a ring from her finger and then pitched her into the street in an exhausted condition. The ruffians locked the store and fled. A warrant was issued for the arrest of these men and placed in the hands of Sergeants MANSFIELD and SMITH, who arrested HENRY GUERKIN and BARTHOLOMEW KEEFE, two of the alleged perpetrators of the crime. They were brought before Justice CONNOLLY and committed for examination.

ANOTHER RAPE CASE.

JAMES SANDS, a tall, respectable looking young man, was arrested yesterday by Officer DOWNING of the Ninth Ward, charged with ravishing by force the person of DEBORAH HENDRICKS, of No. 187 Elizabeth-street. From the papers in the possession of the Court, it appears the accused followed her some distance, and insisted upon waiting upon her. When going up a street, which she does not remember, near Broadway, the accused seized her and carried her into a butcher's shop, where he accomplished his purpose. She was prevented from making any noise, as he held his hand upon her mouth and threatened to take her life. The assault was committed on the evening of the 28th inst. SANDS was brought before Justice PEARCEY, and held for examination. The accused is a married man.

A CINCINNATI FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

CHARLES JONBERT BARATT, a Frenchman, who was arrested about a week ago by officers BOWYER and SAMPSON, of the Chief's Office, on suspicion of having committed larceny, was sent back to Cincinnati yesterday. The accused is charged with having stolen a quantity of brocatelle cloth from an upholsterer in that city. When arrested he was attempting to dispose of the goods.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

JOHN B. FOOTMAN, an alleged counterfeiter, was arrested yesterday by officer BOYNTON of the Third Ward, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $3 bill on THOMAS CRAWFORD, corner of Washington and Warren streets. The three that he attempted to pass was on the Chemical Bank of this City. When searched the prisoner had a large quantity of bogus money in his possession. He had V.'s on the Fulton Bank and Bank of New-York, the Wybosset Bank of Rhode Island, ones and seventy-five cent bills on the Belfast Bank of Maine. The prisoner was brought before Justice CONNOLLY and committed to answer the charge of passing counterfeit bills.

MITCHEL THE ALLEGED MURDERER.

JACOB MITCHEL, the alleged murderer of his mistress, ANN MCQUADE, was brought to the City yesterday from Newport, by the Seventh Ward Police. He was taken to the office of the Chief of Police, and from thence to the Coroner's Office. Coroner HILTON examined him in relation to the charges preferred against him as follows:

Jacob Mitchel, being duly examined before the undersigned, according to law, on the annexed charge, and being informed that he was at liberty to answer or not all or any questions put to him, states as follows, viz.:

Question—What is your name? *Answer*—JACOB MITCHEL.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Twenty-eight years.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—New-Jersey.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—I make my home in the vessel I go in.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—A coaster.

Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you. A.—She was subject to fits before anything of that kind happened. JACOB MITCHEL.

Taken before me this day, June 29, 1855.
JOSEPH HILTON, Coroner.

The accused, after this examination, was conveyed to the Tombs, and held to answer the charge preferred against him.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—SATURDAY.

This being the last day of the Term, motions will be heard and decisions rendered, in all the Courts.

Charge against Mr. Echeveitra of fitting out a Slaver.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—June 29.
Before Commissioner Betts.

The further examination of witnesses in reference to the charges brought by the United States District Attorney against Mr. Echeveitra, for fitting out the schooner *Mary Jane Peck* for the African slave trade, in the March of last year, was resumed to-day.

The first witness sworn was John T. Klotz, whose direct evidence, as elicited by Mr. McKeon, the U. S. District Attorney, was as follows: I owned part of the *Mary Jane Peck*; she had several owners; my father, George Klotz, Abner Depuy, and others, owned portions of her also; her tonnage was about 120 or 130, as near as I can recollect; she is a fore-and-aft schooner; I know Mr. Echeveitra, the defendant; I understood she was sold by us to him through Van Brunt and Slaght; (objected to;) we got the money for her, part through Van Brunt and Slaght, and the remaining half on Mr. Echeveitra's note; the name was left blank in the bill of sale; the bargain was, I think, for $4,000; I understood she was sold, through Van Brunt and Slaght for that to Mr. Echeveitra; that was in March, 1854; I don't know whether or not my books would show the time of the sale.

Cross-examined by Mr. Platt—(of the firm of Gerard & Platt)—Van Brunt & Slaght are commission merchants in the City of New-York; their counting-room is at the corner of Maiden-lane and South-street; I think; it is a usual thing to make sales and purchases of vessels, through commission merchants; that is the ordinary way of doing business; we paid Van Brunt & Slaght a commission on this sale; I don't know whether it is unusual to execute bills of sale in blank; that was the only one I ever executed.

To the District Attorney—I have never seen one of these slaver cases that had not the bill of sale in blank.

Witness resumed—Mr. Echeveitra said, I think, that he wanted this bill of sale in blank, because he was not an American citizen; that may not have been exactly the terms he employed, but you know what I have reference to; I saw him (Mr. Echeveitra) at his counting-room in Pearl-street; I don't know the number; Van Brunt & Slaght negotiated the sale; Mr. Van Brunt took me down to the office where I saw Mr. Echeveitra; he left us in conversation; $5,000 was the price I had settled on, but agreed with Mr. E. to take $4,900; I saw no one else there.

To the District Attorney—I never saw any proposed purchaser for this vessel but Mr. E. I think I saw him but once in the street, and once in his office; the note given by him was for 6 months, and to the amount of $2,450; I think it had an endorser, but I cannot say now whether it was Mr. E's own note, or some other person's endorsed by him; it appears to me that he was the endorser; I cannot recollect, but my impression is that it was drawn by his bookkeeper or some one connected with his office, and endorsed by him.

[The witness here, by agreement of defendant's counsel, undertook to furnish the District Attorney from his books, with the date of the sale to Mr. Echeveitra, the date of the note, the amount, the time when payable, the names of the drawer and endorser, and the time when the note was taken up, &c.]

Capt. James L. Davis was never to my knowledge, he continued, master of this vessel, the *Mary Jane Peck*; Abner Depuy was master of her; I never heard of him (Davis) as master of her.

To *Mr. Platt*—I did not object to giving this bill of sale in blank; I could not say whether I personally gave up to Mr. Echeveitra the [illegible] of the schooner; I presume Van Brunt & Slaght could inform you all about it; I cannot say, either, whether I gave him the bill of sale personally; I don't remember having read the old enrolment of the vessel; the money received from Mr. E. and Messrs. Van Brunt & Slaght was divided among the owners of the vessel in their respective proportions; Van Brunt & Slaght paid over their money to me shortly after the sale; it might have been the same day; or more probably it was the next day, but certainly it was shortly after; I reside in New-York; Abner Depuy lives on Staten Island, or did the last time I heard of him; I think his residence is at Port Richmond.

The District Attorney then offered in evidence a series of custom papers, being a list of the crew, the certificate of Albert C. Walsh, Notary Public, of that list, with the places of residence of the seamen, the manifest of the cargo, and a crew bond signed by Jas. L. Davis and Henry Thompson.

[The vessel had cleared for Sierra Leone.]

Julius Lowenthal, recalled by the District Attorney; [Notary's certificate submitted;] I recognize the names of no person on board the vessel in this notary's certificate; I knew one person on board that vessel, named William Taylor, who told me he was born in the State of New-York; he was between 50 and 57 years of age; his name is not on this certificate; there were three men on board the vessel when I went there; two of them were fixing the rigging and one was acting as cook; these two men did not go out with the vessel next morning after I went on board two boats came alongside the schooner while lying in the North River; these boats contained Capt. Davis, the Spanish captain, two stewards, two mates, the cook, and three seamen; they were all Spaniards except Capt. Davis, and Mr. Echeveitra's clerk; the three other men who were on board the previous day when I went there, returned on shore in the same boats; Wm. Taylor went out on the vessel.

Cross-examined by Mr. Platt—I did not see the shipping articles when I shipped to go on board this schooner; I did not see them at that time in the notary's office; I shipped at about 6 o'clock in the evening—between 5 and 6; the crew were not mustered by the shipping articles at any time during the voyage; I knew that these men I speak of were Spaniards because they spoke Spanish; I had not become acquainted with the Spanish language before I went on board that vessel; I knew so much about Spanish before that, however, that I could tell when a man spoke it.

Here the matter was postponed until the 6th of July, at 12 o'clock.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for the New-York Daily Times.

FRIDAY, June 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—[illegible]

BEESWAX—[illegible]

CANDLES—Are unchanged in demand or value [illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

COPPER—[illegible]

COTTON—[illegible]

FEATHERS—We heard that 2,000 lbs. Live Geese were disposed of at [illegible] Market dull and heavy.

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

Inferior State	[illegible]
Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]

Canadian continues quiet and languid; 1,000 bbls. common to extra, were taken at [illegible] Southern is inactive and drooping,—sales having been made of only 500 bbls. [illegible] Rye Flour is still sparingly dealt in, at [illegible] Jersey Corn Meal is selling slowly at [illegible]

FRUIT—Raisins are much rarer, and now held, in the main, above the views of buyers. Hence the transactions are limited. Other articles are quiet, but unchanged in price.

GRAIN—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HEMP—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

IRON—Scotch Pig is still in good request, at full rates. [illegible]

LATHS—[illegible]

LEAD—[illegible]

LIME—Rockland is out of market and is dull, at [illegible] for Common, and $1 15 for Lump ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SEEDS—Remain quiet at unaltered figures. The general supply, here, is quite moderate.

SOAP—About 150 boxes Castile were taken at [illegible]

SPICES—Are a little more active within our range: Cassia, in mats, 40c ℔ ℔; Race Ginger, [illegible]; Nutmegs, No. 1, [illegible]; Sumatra Pepper, 11c. ℔ ℔; Jamaica Pimento, (cash,) [illegible]; Cloves, (cash,) 14c.@14½c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—The market is better supplied, but the demand is fair, and prices are without change. The day's sales include 700 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at [illegible] and 230 boxes brown and yellow Havana, at [illegible]

TALLOW—Some 12,000 lbs. Prime have been sold at former rates.

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WHISKY—The sales since our last have amounted to 1,200 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at [illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE WANTED—[illegible] at this office, stating where they can be seen and terms.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—[illegible]

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—[illegible]

ADIRONDACK PIG IRON—[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

[illegible] all kinds of Print[illegible] ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE, [illegible] Country Merchants who [illegible] of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. THREE Copies sent for FIVE Dollars;—FIVE Copies for EIGHT Dollars;—TEN Copies for TWELVE Dollars;—TWENTY Copies for TWENTY Dollars, to one address.

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The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of over [illegible],000, and as a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The Temperance Question.

Extract of a private letter, dated

UTICA, Wednesday, June 27, 1855.

[illegible] You need not be disturbed by the *Herald's* abuse. The same crusade against you was kept up through last Fall's canvass by the *Herald's* coadjutor at Rome, and the result was that you ran nearly three hundred ahead of CLARK in the county. The Oneida Whigs are not all fools or fanatics. You are probably aware, moreover, that your real offence in the eyes of the men who control the *Herald* is not connected with Temperance, but with the appointment of Canal officers for this place. They expect to drive you into helping them crush BARBER. Prohibition is simply a cover for this, which is their real object. We trust you will not be influenced in the least by such considerations, but give B. a fair chance in the Canal Board," &c.

Our correspondent wastes his labor in attempting an exposition of the motives of the assailants he refers to. We are quite as indifferent to them as to the assault itself. The *Herald's* untruths have been so glaring and reckless, and have been put forward with such a superabundance of billingsgate, as naturally to excite suspicion that they were prompted by some motive more personal and less creditable than zeal for the cause it pretends to serve; and we are therefore not at all surprised at the explanation given above. In its last fulmination we notice it has the grace or the prudence silently to abandon two of its misstatements,—the one asserting that the TIMES had "gone bodily over to the ranks of the liquor men," and the other, that it "defends the conduct of the mob at Portland." It may possibly one of these days feel, if it does not acknowledge, that its other allegations have been equally unfounded. *It now professes to find in our columns a "sneer at everything in Oneida County;"* we demur to this entirely. On the contrary, we specified very distinctly *the* things which, if taken as samples, would warrant a judgment anything but complimentary to that rich and intelligent community.

The Syracuse *Chronicle*, we notice, favors us with a renewal of its attentions, and says that not only in Utica but in that city also, the TIMES is regarded as "just as much against the Maine Law as the New-York *Herald*, or the vilest of the SEYMOUR organs." If we believed the *Chronicle* had any warrant whatever for this sweeping assertion, we should congratulate the two cities on having the one an Idiot and the other a Lunatic Asylum in their suburbs. But we do not believe any such thing. We have too many readers in those localities who read for themselves and form their own conclusions, to be under the slightest apprehension on this subject. Editors, moreover, are very apt, especially when *indignation inclines* them to be very emphatic, to identify the world at large with their own opinions, and to make very sweeping assertions on this *assumption*. The liquor dealers in this City, who take great pains to notify the public that the DAILY TIMES is *not taken* on their premises, would certainly dissent very widely from the opinion said to be entertained upon this point in the sections named.

We are perfectly aware of the penalty which every man must pay who, in times of excitement on any engrossing topic, hesitates about embracing to the fullest extent the most ultra sentiments on one side or the other. *Nothing is easier, and nothing is more* profitable, at such times, than to surrender without question to the current,—to fall into *line with the party, echo its opinions, share* its passions, endorse unhesitatingly its action, and become the mere instrument of its purposes and its *projects*. Such a course requires neither judgment nor courage, while it insures the support of those it serves. But it involves a sacrifice of *self-respect*, and forfeits the confidence of the reflecting and unimpassioned portion of the public. We have never made the TIMES the tool of any party, and we never intend to. We shall urge, through its agency, all such methods of moral, social, and political reform as our best judgment may approve; and we shall appeal solely to the common sense of the community—never to their passions or prejudices—on their behalf. So far as the Prohibitory Law is concerned, we hold the ground we *have always held,—that the principle of the* law is sound, that its enactment was demanded by public sentiment and for the public good,—and that every consideration of the public welfare required that its details should be so framed as to command the largest possible amount of public sympathy and support. We have said nothing on this point since the present law was passed, which we did not say before,—nothing in New-York which we did not say at Auburn and at Albany,—and nothing which we see any occasion to modify or retract. In the columns of a daily journal, half a dozen different persons writing on the same topic at different times, under the stimulus of different incidents, and frequently under circumstances which forbid concert or comparison of language, will inevitably use expressions, and on incidental points utter opinions, for which no one individual can with any sort of justice be held to a rigid responsibility. But so far as the official action of the person against whom these attacks are directed is concerned, we have yet to hear from any one connected with the Temperance movement, the first syllable of complaint. And in the opinions we have expressed as to the wisdom and expediency of framing a law for the first experiment in this State which should err, if at all, on the side of moderation and laxity, rather than on the other extreme of rigid and relentless severity, we have had the full assent of some of the foremost advocates of Prohibition, and the entire concurrence of Mr. DELAVAN himself. Every day's experience, moreover, especially in this City, shows that our apprehensions as to the inefficiency of the present law were not wholly without foundation: and we cannot help believing, that, before the principle of Prohibition can be fairly and firmly established in this State, the work of embodying it in a law must be done over again, and that, too, with more regard to the interests and sentiments of the public at large, and less to the passions and resentments of a particular party, than has been heretofore evinced. But it is clearly the duty of all public officers, so long as this law stands upon the statute book, to do everything in their power, which justice will sanction and wisdom approve, to carry it into effect. Until it shall be set aside by the Courts of law, no Executive officer and no citizen has any right to disregard or evade its provisions. If experience shall show, as we believe it will, that it needs amendment, the Legislature can amend it. If it is unconstitutional, when it shall be so declared by the proper tribunals, it will cease to have validity, and the Legislature can supply its place. But, until that time, it is a law,—just as binding upon the action and the conscience of every citizen as every other law; and it is the foremost duty of the officers of justice to provide for its enforcement.

Judged by the standards of our Western assailants, there is probably something singularly outrageous in these opinions,—and we shall undoubtedly reopen the flood-gates of their abuse by having uttered them. But this is, to us at least, a matter of very little consequence. We believe they are founded in justice, and that time and the public judgment will furnish their and our vindication.

Capital in England and New-York.

From the Journal of Commerce.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Your blundering contemporary the DAILY TIMES has a ridiculous article this morning upon British Capital being driven here by the ruinous nature of the war, and the decadence of the British Empire. True, it quotes the Quaker "JOHN BRIGHT," but it had better quote facts and figures, and look nearer home, to a recent enactment. *I would respectfully invite the TIMES'* attention to this proposition.

Take a proprietor of £10,000 consols; his dividend is £300 per annum. His income tax,—3 per cent., or 7d. in the £, is £8 15s., or say $43; double it, and it is £17 10s. or say $86. Take £10,000 here, or say $50,000, and put upon it the Albany Tax upon foreign capital of 1½ per cent., it is $750, instead of $43 or $86.

I merely take round numbers, which will show near enough, that they may add a good many new taxes, and double the Income Tax a good many times, before British Capital will be driven here, through its burdens at home. The tendency at present, is to force capital *from* the State of New-York. VERAX.

VERAX is not so veracious as he might be. The remarks we quoted from Mr. BRIGHT were to the effect that British capital would be brought here by its owners, who would remain to enjoy the increased income which they would derive from it in consequence of decreased taxation. Mr. "Verax," in making his estimate of the difference of income between the English and New-York holder of $50,000, omits to note the difference between three per cent. and seven per cent., so that, according to his own showing, if the money were invested in our securities instead of consols, the difference in favor of the capitalist would amount to $1,338. *But there is no necessity for an English* capitalist to reside in New-York or employ his capital here. If any English gentleman with £10,000 in the Three per cents. is desirous of more than doubling his income, all he has to do is to sell out and reinvest in any of our seven per cent. stocks. He will not be taxed for his capital, as "Verax" insinuates, and he need not reside here unless he should prefer to do so for the sake of escaping the multitude of taxes, beside the income, which he is subject to in England. The tax of one and a half per cent. of which "Verax" speaks, was not intended to apply to the capital of foreigners invested in our securities, but to save our own resident capitalists from being overtaxed, in consequence of a very common *practice among merchants to transact their* business here, receive the benefits of our local institutions, and then by sleeping just out of the boundary of the State a part of the year, to escape taxation on their personal property. "Verax," probably, represents some such interest, and evinces a degree of personal feeling which is very much like resentment at being compelled to pay his quota towards the support of the Government from whose protection he derives his emoluments.

The love of country, local attachments, family ties, inherited prejudices and national pride, will, of course, be sufficiently powerful to counteract, in the majority of cases, any desires of a purely mercenary nature, and even though the taxes of Englishmen were ten times more burdensome than they are likely to be, there would be a good many who would remain at home, and "grin and bear it." But the statistics of immigration, and the amount of British Capital invested in our funds, show how many there are to whom the prospects of increased incomes, decreased taxation, and cheap living generally, are more powerful than natural pride, local attachments, family ties, or hereditary prejudices. Mr. BRIGHT, we think, and so it seems his hearers thought, was correct in supposing that the increase of British taxation, and the increased facilities of reaching this country, would cause a greater increase in the tide of emigration, and the transfer of more British money, together with the muscle, than had before been known. Mr. "Verax" seems to think otherwise, but the reasons he gives rather militate against his own argument.

Land Grants and Warrants.

The act of March 4, 1855, gives away forty millions of acres of land. They are turning out land warrants at Washington at the rate of some hundreds a week. As those thus *far issued* are for the largest amounts granted—namely, of 120 and 160 acres apiece—it may be safe to say that ten millions of acres of public land have already been placed in private hands, and we might hastily suppose are now on the market, at the highest price speculators will pay. Such, however, is not the fact. It must be borne in mind that $1 25 an acre is the maximum price for the article—that being the Government standard for fair lands; and the only inducement for preferring land warrants in the purchase, is the difference between the market rate for these grants and the ordinary price of the land. On the first day of June, before any of the new warrants were issued, Wall-street paid $1 07 an acre. Grants for 120 and 80 acres brought more generous rates. To-day any dealer of the street will eagerly give you $1 10; and if you are desirous to buy rather than sell, you will have to pay $1 12½ or $1 15 for them. And yet in the interval the supply of the commodity has swollen from the smallest dimensions to ten millions of acres. That law of trade reducing price as supply advances, has apparently failed to hold good in regard to land warrants.

A similar phenomenon had been observed previously. When the first Bounty Land act was passed, ceding allotments of soil to others than a few revolutionary survivors, a prohibition was inserted against all transfers of the bounty. The warrant was untransferable. The soldier, or his representative by descent or relationship, was required to locate his land. The immediate result was, that the price descended to fifty cents an acre, and only rose from that minimum, when, by the revocation of the prohibitory clause at the next session of Congress, all warrants were made negotiable. They then attained the unheard-of quotation of $1 18 an acre.

The secret of this seeming deviation from the ordinary law of traffic is disclosed by reference to the class of persons to whom the land is donated. They are hardly likely to possess the enterprise requisite for locating the land personally. Many of them, the relics of the old British and Indian wars, must be, if living, in the vicinity of four-score, and of course in no condition to "prospect" a new settlement for themselves and a host of living posterity. Widows are pretty generally in the same category. Minor heirs, save in *the case of Mexican heroes, are scarce* at this time of day. The benefit of the act is *therefore only attained by sale*; and Congress would have served a more charitable end had it donated the money rather than the land. The harvest, as the matter stands at present, belongs to the dealer in warrants, who, by his correspondents or agents at the West, reaps the larger advantage of the national liberality.

Government is right in recommending the location of the tract in all cases by the recipient; but the recommendation—it is appended to every warrant—does no more than suggest the Land Office as a proper medium for the service, requiring at the same time from the applicant a specification of State or Territory, County, Township, and section where he may wish to have the farm. Who, unless actually on the land, is prepared to furnish such details! We counsel the holder or purchaser of warrants to a different course. Select some point of the great West, somewhere between the realm of slaveholding and that of her Britannic Majesty; some section into which population is crowding, and which may become a thoroughfare to regions still nearer sunset. The map will indicate to you a land office in the land of promise. Address the Register by title, if you do not know his name—and request him to point out some judicious person on the ground who can, agreeably to directions you may send, select and enter your claim. Government will require $2 for the entry; the agent, whoever he may be, will choose, survey, and enter the land at the trifling charge of $10, for the quarter section of 160 acres, and at a proportionately less cost for a smaller warrant. He will also furnish a map and description of the farm without charge; and if you have chosen your neighborhood wisely, will undertake to sell your land, supposing you want to do so, at 100 per cent. advance in less than a year. We will only add, that until the surveys of Kansas and Nebraska shall have been completed—and that will probably be the work of another year—Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa afford the happiest opportunities. The latter, as destined to be traversed by three or four railroads, now momentarily pausing on the bank of the Mississippi on their way to the Missouri, offers possibly the more immediate advantages.

☞ The *Herald* throws cold water on the project of the liquor-dealers to start a new daily paper in this City. It endeavors to make them believe that starting new papers is a very uphill business, and that a hundred thousand dollars will not go far towards achieving success. We fear the *Herald's* advice is not altogether disinterested. So much of its own patronage comes from the grog-shops, that it naturally apprehends serious inroads upon its circulation by a journal especially devoted to that peculiar interest. Its devotion to the cause ought to override all such selfish calculations. The press is undoubtedly the great agent of influence, and the liquor-dealers pay an involuntary compliment to the profession, by thus seeking to enlist it on their behalf. For ourselves, we are rejoiced at this indication of a purpose on their part, to change their business for one that is of more benefit to the community. Captain FRENCH undoubtedly keeps a good hotel, and dispenses liquors, imported and domestic, with all the talent and skill which long experience could not fail to give. He will find editing a newspaper rather a different task, but he will have the satisfaction of knowing that it is less perilous to the public *morals, and that it is not against the law.* We should be glad if every liquor-dealer in the City would quit his present profession, and *take up newspaper publishing, or some other* business equally respectable.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was a very excellent house last evening, (considering the weather,) to hear the final performance of the La Grange Troupe. The Opera ("Don Giovanni,") went off admirably.

GERMAN OPERA.—The German Company at Wallack's, produce to-night AUBER'S grand Opera of "Masaniello." We hope there will be a good attendance.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Meeting of the Census Marshals.

A meeting of the Census Marshals of New-York was held last evening at the Broadway House. It being understood that the object of the meeting was to take preliminary action with a view to raise the compensation of the Marshals, there was a very general attendance of all the Marshals.

Mr. JABEZ GIBBS was called to the Chair.

The Secretary first proceeded to read a memorial intended for presentation to the Common Council, asking extra compensation to the Marshals, above that allowed by law. The memorial sets forth the duties of the Marshals as being excessively onerous; beyond what they were lead to anticipate. In some cases, by the requisitions, as high as ninety questions had to be put to parties called upon. Complaint is made of great difficulty in obtaining statements of numerous families out of town, and especial stress is laid upon their being obliged to collect the names of crews of vessels, &c., out of port.

The report met with general approval.

On motion, a Committee of one from each Ward was appointed to see that the signatures of all the Marshals be obtained to the memorial, and to present the same to the Common Council. A Committee of five were appointed to confer with the Marshals of Brooklyn with a view to report at the earliest day the probable time when the work of Census-taking will be complete in both Cities. Sundry inquiries were made by different Marshals as to the dividing line between New-York and Brooklyn, taking the census of ships' crews, and where and when they were to get their pay. They were respectively referred to the circulars issued by the Secretary of State.

In conclusion, a general statement was given by the Marshals present as to their success thus far in their respective Wards, and when they would give in their returns. A majority reported that they would finish by the 15th of July, as called for by the law.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Late Police Appointments—A Mystery.

When two of the Police Commissioners met, on the memorable 28th of May, at the Recorder's residence, and made some sixty-eight appointments to the Police, no note of it was sent to the papers. We worked hard to get a copy of the list, and were denied it. The Aldermen asked the Mayor to furnish the list, but he did n't. Whether he will next week, we cannot surely guess. By a long course of pumping we got out a part of it,—but no thanks to *Mayor WOOD, Chief MATSELL, or Colonel MING*. But some ten days ago, another little list was appointed,—and somebody furnishes to *almost* every paper an early copy. In it we find no policy-dealers; no State prison or penitentiary birds; none better known politically than socially; hence it was very proper that the publication should be made. But does n't this furnish *prima facie* evidence that there was something particularly unfit to be read in the list of the 28th of May? If not, who can solve the mystery, and say why it is that nothing can induce the Mayor to let us know who those sixty-eight public servants and guardians of the people are?

The Ladies ask a Question.

A deputation of sober-minded and sensible ladies wish us to throw out the inquiry whether they are not about right in holding it to be a nuisance—the congregation of so many well-dressed and foppish gentlemen on the pavement in front of the Saint Nicholas? They remark that they have no fears when, just as many gentlemen of the city *stare at them as they pass—knowing that they have* mothers, sisters or wives themselves in the town, and that in some degree they are responsible beings. But these St. Nicholas pests, they say, are away from home,—unknown; and hence irresponsible. They dread to pass there, and are fain to assume the custom of the old Levite, and go on the other side. The ladies would go to the Mayor's Book, but they feel that that pretty method of advertising is played out.

The Crystal Palace Troubles Ended—Mr. Etex' Picture.

Mr. ANTOINE ETEX, a distinguished artist of *France, and delegated, it seems, by his brother ar*tists to look after their interests here in connection with the late lamented Crystal Palace, has contributed to the City a large and elegant painting, entitled "The Glory of the United States." The picture is a work of high merit, containing portraits of the leading men of our Revolution,—WASHINGTON, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN, JEFFERSON and others,—copied from original portraits in possession of the LAFAYETTE family. The Mayor has signified its acceptance on behalf of the City, and in compliance with the special request of the donor, has given directions to have the same placed in the Governor's room in the City Hall, where all desirous may see it on the Fourth of July next. *This picture was valued in the Crystal Palace* Catalogue at 90,000 francs.

By the aid of M. ETEX, all the difficulties between the French Exhibitors and our Crystal Palace Company have been at last happily arranged. He has provided for the repacking of all the articles in question, and their return to Havre on board a sailing vessel. The advances necessary for the purpose are made by M. MONTHOLON in behalf of the French Government, M. ETEX undertaking that all such charges shall be repaid, either by the respective artists or by himself. Among the works thus to be returned, is the group of M. LOCHESNE, on whose account Mr. GREELEY went into Clichy. This group is said to be now as ever, in a perfect state of preservation.

Attempt at Suicide.

A little before 12 o'clock last night, ANNIE WILSON, a young girl about 17 years old,—a nymph of the pave, and living in a house in Greene-street,—attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the North River, off the Jay-street pier. It seems that she and three other of her companions, residing in the same house, were riding together in a carriage down West Broadway, when, *from some cause or other*, a quarrel occurred among them, which very soon ended in a general fight. ANNIE WILSON, however, opening the carriage door and throwing her dress over her head, rushed frantically down Jay-street towards the River. Some persons having witnessed the quarrel from the pavement, and noticing her excited state, fortunately followed her. As soon as they saw her rush upon the pier, they called to two men standing near the end abutting on the river—but she was already too far in advance of them—luckily, however, as she was about to jump over into the water, she tripped up, but falling on the string-piece, again endeavored to plunge herself into the river. By this time one of the men on the pier succeeded in catching hold of her, when she was immediately taken to the Fifth Ward Station-house. At first Capt. CARPENTER felt disposed to lock her up, but finding that her excitement had passed off in a great measure, he finally yielded to her entreaties, and sent her home in the care of Lieutenant MARTIN.

The Difference.

Mayor FARAN, of Cincinnati, has addressed a circular to the owners of houses rented, or kept as houses of ill-fame, reminding them of the law, and intimating pretty distinctly that it must be obeyed. This is like attacking the tree near its root. Mayor WOOD, on the other hand, made a great *flourish of trumpets*, and *imprisoned some of the* lost inmates of such houses. This is like hacking with a dull knife at a single branch. But then we presume Mayor Wood does not know who are the owners of such houses. He cannot find where the gamblers keep themselves. He cannot lay his hands upon one single policy dealer. But then he keeps a complaint book, and is a reformer, and straightens out the Whig policemen like the Samson we all took him to be the morning after he assumed doubtful powers.

The Liquor Movement.

A public meeting of the Liquor Dealers of the First Ward was held at the Washington Head-Quarters, corner of Broad and Pearl streets, last evening. There was a fair attendance considering the almost unbearable state of the weather. Speeches, in the usual vein, were made by Assemblymen O'KEEFE and MUNDY, and by Messrs. DAVIS, MAY, and others.

The Liquor Dealers of the Eighth Ward had a meeting last night also, at No. 183 Spring-street.

Patriotic Signs.

The Fourth of July has set in already. We saw a lad on the steps of the Astor House showing his honorable scars got from an exploding cannon, while another let his mate have the reading on one page of the TIMES if he would pick the gunpowder out of his face.

Boat Run Down.

Yesterday afternoon, a small boat, containing two men, was run over by the Ferry-boat *Nassau*. The steamer was about entering the slip of the Fulton Ferry, on this side, when the men in the boat attempted to cross her bows, without at all heeding the warning of the Pilot of the Ferry-boat, who blew the steam whistle for that purpose. They were rescued by some boats from the market, after having received a fright and a ducking, both of which they richly deserved.

Still Another Suicide.

To-day an inquest will be held on a woman named JULIA KILBRIDE, who died at No. 52 Allen-street suddenly. It is supposed that suicide was committed by taking laudanum.

Worth-Street.

Presto! a change! Old Anthony-street henceforth is to be called Worth-street. Yesterday the signs on the corners were made to conform to this change.

☞ We have been favored with the sheets of a forthcoming volume on Medical Jurisprudence, from the pens of FRANCIS WHARTON and MORETON STILLE, M. D., of Philadelphia, which is to be published soon by KAY & BROTHER, of Philadelphia. They promise to use this most important field—the common ground between medicine and law—as it deserves. A trusty and clear treatise on the subject is much needed.

☞ The line of march designated for the Military on the Fourth of July, is said to reach over a line of three miles and three-eighths. Considering the heat of the weather, and the kind of uniform our soldiers wear, isn't this drawing it rather strong?

☞ Mr. T. D. JONES' marble bust of N. T. HUBBARD, Esq., was exhibited on 'Change last evening, and attracted much attention, of course. It was considered a faithful likeness.

☞ The great California tree, "the mother tree of the forest," is to be seen at the Crystal Palace from the Fourth of July on,—at least a portion of it is.

☞ Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preaches on the Liquor Law to-morrow evening, in his Church, on Union-square.

☞ There is to be a Ragged School Benefit at the Crystal Palace on Monday.

The Building Association Committee.

The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate into the conduct of the Building Associations of New-York met yesterday—all the members of the Committee being present.

The only witness called was JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, of the Irving Building Association. He testified to having bought five shares in the Irving Association. He had never been an officer, and had paid regularly his dues up to the present month. The *circular made out by the officers represented his* shares worth from $1,100 to $1,300, on which he had paid between $690 to $700. He had tried to get his money back, but had been put off by being told that there were a good many applications ahead of him. Nothing further of importance was elicited in his evidence.

Meanwhile, two members of the Knickerbocker Association anxiously inquired, if the Committee had got their money back for them, and expressed much disappointment upon being apprised that this did not come within the province of the Committee.

The Committee meet again Monday.

Legislative Committee on Criminal Courts.

At a meeting called yesterday morning at the Court of Sessions, of the Legislative Committee appointed to examine into the management of the various Criminal Courts of New-York and Brooklyn, but two members (Messrs. CROSBY and HOPKINS,) of the Committee were present. Upon notice being sent to Mr. STUYVESANT, it was subsequently agreed, that in view of the probable prolonged absence of the other two members of the Committee, to postpone further sessions of the Committee until the call of the Chairman. It is probable, therefore, the proposed examination will not be entered upon until next September.

Supposed Infanticide.

The body of a child, apparently about five months old, was found floating in the water foot of Jackson-street, East River. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner HILTON, but it was so much *decomposed that the Jury could not arrive at any* satisfactory conclusion. A verdict of supposed *death by drowning. There is strong probability of* infanticide in this case.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS FEVER AND AGUE.—Mr. MCMASTERS, of the *Freeman's Journal*, says: "Several intelligent persons among our subscribers have, of their own accord, spoken to us in grateful terms of the prompt and complete relief they have experienced in obstinate cases of Fever and Ague, from the use of Deshler's Pills. We most earnestly recommend Deshler's remedy, * * * * * not out of regard to Mr. Deshler, nor directly or indirectly solicited by him; but as an act of kindness to the many readers of the *Freeman*, whose places of abode expose them to the distressing and exhausting ravages of this disease."

And again:

SEPT. 12, 1854.—A friend of mine, a school teacher near this City, named McNiff, says that your Pills cured him of Fever and Ague, with remarkable and unmistakable quickness. J. A. MCMASTERS.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depot, No. 361 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S. PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS—For Summer wear, are composed of a material very light, soft, elastic and durable; and for gently absorbing perspiration, they have no equal, and cannot be too strongly recommended. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution protection; to the strong man safety; to all health and comfort. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings.

JAMES E. RAY, No. 100 Bowery, near Grand-st.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS IN AGUE DISTRICTS can greatly increase the value of their property by introducing the "Antidote to Malaria," called "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE." This will insure health to all tenants, and its innocence is proved by Dr. Chilton's Certificate on each bottle. For sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and dealers generally.

J. A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

As red clouds darken in the twilight,
And darkness covers Heaven's blue skylight,
So CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE turneth
To black the hair that redly burneth.

IT CHANGES WHITE, RED SANDY OR GRIZZLED Hair black or brown in ten minutes. Manufactured and applied at No. 6 Astor-House.

ENJOYMENT IN WARM WEATHER MAY BE secured by wearing our ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS. They invigorate the weak, refresh the strong, and are neither burdensome nor expensive.

A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery.

FOURTH OF JULY!—THOSE WHO HAVE MADE arrangements for Excursions, &c., on the Fourth of July, will find it to their interest to insert their advertisements in the SUNDAY MERCURY, to-morrow, where they will be properly noticed and introduced to public attention. Office No. 22 Spruce-st.

SUMMER HATS—WEST END DEPOSITORY.—Every description of Summer Hats and Caps: light, graceful, and elastic, suitable for every class of society. Call and examine their stock.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until [illegible], consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

GENIN'S SUMMER HATS—FIRST ON THE list, light, superb original and eminently becoming, stands the GENIN Dress Hat of the season—a magnificent drab beaver of exquisite proportions; faultless in style, perfect in all its details, and as a specimen of workmanship and finish, worthy of a place in any exposition of the useful and ornamental arts at home or abroad. Especial attention is directed to this fabric, because it presents an anomaly in the branch of manufactures to which it belongs, viz.: a combination of two materials, both beautiful in their separate conditions, but which thus gracefully united, form the *beau ideal* of a classic and aristocratic dress Hat. The SOFT HAT DEPARTMENT embraces not only the ordinary styles of the day, but upwards of twenty new ones, designed and manufactured for the present season, and comprising such a variety of shapes, shades, quality, sizes and prices, that no head or taste can possibly be unsuited. Business men, sporting men, travelers, fashionable men, and in short, all men, will find in the immense assortment just the articles they desire. The STRAW HAT DEPARTMENT is replete with fabrics from all parts of the world. Here will be found hats from Panama, Leghorn, India, China, England, France, &c., as well as an extensive assortment of home manufactured articles. The CHILDREN'S FANCY HAT DEPARTMENT has just been replenished with a full Summer Stock, imported and home-manufactured, and parents are invited to examine the new styles of the season, which are more graceful and becoming to juvenile faces than any that have preceded them. The GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CAP DEPARTMENT is furnished with every variety of traveling, sporting and fancy caps, boys' dress and school caps, &c.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS AND OIL PAINTINGS.—Attention is called to the sale of genteel household furniture to be made THIS DAY by ALBERT H. NICOLAY at his salesroom No. 11 Broad st., at 10½ o'clock, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, new elegant rosewood seven octave piano, made by Chickering of Boston; superb mantel glass in rich gilt frame [illegible], cost $250; voltaire chair richly embroidered in silk; sofas, arm chairs, &c. &c. Rich velvet and tapestry brussels carpets, black walnut and mahogany [illegible]

Also, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] of ancient old paintings [illegible] late Thomas Cummins [illegible] mens from the schools [illegible] nare Borsale, Corto [illegible] nes, &c. &c., many of [illegible] tention of connoisseurs [illegible] estate.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY!

NATIONAL HOTEL, No. 5 Courtlandt-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 185[illegible]

"This may certify that I have used PARSONS & CO.'S "Rat Exterminator," and find it the best article I have ever used for destroying rats and roaches, having used all other rat exterminators. GEORGE SEELEY.

CLINTON HOTEL, NEW-YORK, July 16, 185[illegible]

MESSRS. PARSONS & CO.: We have used your Exterminator on our premises with entire success, exterminating both cockroaches and rats, to our surprise and satisfaction, with but one application. A. B. MILLER & CO.

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay st., agents.

PURE SODA WATER AND CELEBRATED WESTERN NECTAR SYRUP.—In order to furnish our customers with pure Soda Water, the most healthy and delightful beverage known for warm weather—we have had our whole apparatus for making and drawing it reconstructed. Our fountains, pipes and coolers lined with pure block tin, and electroplated inside with silver, and use nothing but pure block tin for pipes, thus preventing the possibility of any contamination with lead or copper, and making it pure as spring water, with the exhilarating and refreshing qualities of the carbonic acid or fixed air. We would call particular attention to the new Western Nectar Syrup, which has [illegible] created such a furore in Cincinnati.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Successors to Rushton, Clark & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING FOR SUMMER.—Can be found, for durability and style unsurpassed, at the extensive Clothing Emporium of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway. Their liberal manner of business transactions with their customers, has secured for them a reputation honorable, and a notoriety for introducing PERMANENTLY the one-price system, and exchanging goods or refunding the money for [illegible] purchased, so that the purchaser buys what does not please him. Their stock of Furnishing Goods and Clothing is now complete, and they would respectfully invite all in need of garments to call in and examine the same, which will be shown to them cheerfully. No. 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., N. Y.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—THERE ARE few things which afford us greater pleasure than sitting down to write a notice of the celebrated HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, because we are fully convinced we are conferring a public benefit, and our hand tells us that by our notices many have bought them [illegible] and been rescued from death by dyspepsia, liver complaint, [illegible], for the cure of which it is certain. It is prepared and sold only by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia. For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

KNOX'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—KNOX HAS abandoned his old stand, and has developed in the most extravagant manner in his new establishment on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., which is not only very beautiful to look at,—for it is fitted up in a really tasty and elegant manner,—but is one of the finest business locations in the City. With additional advantages and increased facilities in the manufacture of hats, KNOX will be more than ever "the hatter of Manhattan Island." His energy, skill and fair dealing have met with proper encouragement, and we know of no one who has more fairly attained success than this gentleman.

THE "YOUNG AMERICA" STYLE OF STRAW HAT.—A. LELAND & CO. are now prepared to furnish the hatters with the above fashionable style of Straw Hat, of our own manufacture. Every hat will have the name *printed in gold letters* on the tip paper. We have also a complete assortment of all other styles of Men's, Boys' and Children's Straw Hats by the case or dozen.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 128 Pearl-st.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with and without the Æolian; Jacob Chickering's, Hallet & Cumston's, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston makes, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is as certain to cure the most painful forms of those diseases as water is to quench thirst; also old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

FOURTH OF JULY—AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE—is now near at hand, and as there must be many who will want a new hat before that time, we would remind all such that the place to get a beautiful and elegant hat of any description is at the well-known establishment of RAFFERTY & LEASK, No. 57 Chatham-st. and corner Chatham and Pearl.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NOT PRINTED—ROYAL ENGLISH VELVET CARpets 12s. and 14s. per yard. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 8s. 9s. and 10s. per yard. Ingrains, 4s. 5s. and 6s.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, Sign of the Great American Eagle.

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.—CORN FARINA.—An unequaled, delicate, and nutritious preparation for the table, and a wholesome diet. To parties buying to retail it affords an unprecedented remuneration. Prepared and sold by BENGEL & HOLMAN, Washington Mills, No. 225 Centre-st.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT SALES OF SUMMER CLOTHING.—The most splendid alpaca coat ever offered in this City; also, Marseilles, white and colored duck coats, pants, vests, &c., to be sold to make room for our Winter stock.

BOUGHTON & KNAPP, No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

FOURTH OF JULY.—GRAND DISPLAY, NOT OF fireworks, but of drab beavers and Summer hats of every variety and kind, cheaper and better than can be had elsewhere. Admittance gratis. NEW HAT COMPANY, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau-st.

THE RUSH STILL CONTINUES AT W. & J. R. PLOW'S, No. 12 Park place, for the splendid Gold Shades at $1 50, worth $3; and Gilt Cornices for 75 cents, worth $1 50. All kinds of Curtain Fixtures 20 per cent. less than in any other house in the trade. Call and see.

A WORD IN SEASON.—LOOK TO YOUR WARDrobe in time. Summer has come at last. You can, if you call soon, have a splendid choice from our large stock of Clothing for the season at our usually low prices.

DEVLIN & JESSUP, 33 and 35 John-st., cor. Nassau st.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, to natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—so well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

ZEPHYR CASSIMERE SUITS, &c.—THESE REALly beautiful suits are manufactured from a new description of Woolen Goods of delicate shades. About 100 of them are sold daily at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try them. Store Nos. 21 and 23 Frankfort-st.

Great Trial of Mowing Machines.

From the Rochester American, June 27.

A trial of Mowing Machines, under the direction of the Monroe County Agricultural Society took place yesterday afternoon on Judge Buell's farm, a short distance west of this city. There was present a very large concourse of farmers from all parts of the county, as well as hundreds of spectators from this city, all curious to witness so interesting a contest. The number of vehicles which lined the highways adjacent to the operations, was variously estimated from five to eight hundred.

Eight different machines were entered, viz.:

Manny's Reaper and Mower; a combined machine, with Wood's improvement, by Mr. Wood, of Hoosic Falls, Rensselaer County.

Wood's Mower, with Manny's patents; also by Mr. Wood.

Ketchum's Mower, by Howard & Co., of Buffalo.

Ketchum's Mower and Reaper's combined, by Rapalje & Co., of Rochester.

Whereman's Patent, from Cayuga County.

Forbush's Mower, from Buffalo.

Burrell's Mower, from Geneva.

Russell's Mower, entered by E. H. Pease, of Albany.

The ground chosen, a large field just north of Judge Buell's house, was, in all respects unfavorable. Its surface was uneven, and the grass short and thin. The performance of most of the machines, under such circumstances, failed to satisfy the farmers present, who scrutinized it with critical and practised eyes. It is not impossible, indeed it is likely, that the result would have been very different, had the test been more fair, or less severe. But as it was, only two of the machines performed fair and handsome work. These were Manny's and Ketchum's. Both mowed well, and drew forth commendations. But it was evident that Manny's with Wood's improvement, was the general favorite. Not only was its work admirable, but it presented two peculiar and very important advantages. Its swath was wider than any of its competitors, and it made good, clean work, with a much slower motion of the team.

The Exhibition excited an extraordinary interest. A Committee, of which Mr. F. P. Root, of Sweden, is Chairman, has been appointed to make a report upon the comparative merits of the Machines. The large and intelligent representation of Monroe County farmers,—who were on the ground in Committee of the Whole—were, however, well qualified to form a judgment for themselves. Nevertheless, the decision of Mr. R. and his colleagues will be looked for with respect and interest.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The Second Anniversary of the New-York Bible Union—Auxiliary to the American Bible Union, will be held SUNDAY EVENING, July 1, at 7½ o'clock, in the Meeting House of the North Baptist Church, corner of Bedford-st. and Christopher-st. Rev. Stephen Remington, of Brooklyn; Rev. J. W. Holman, Pastor of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, and Rev. Dr. Armitage, of Norfolk-street Church, New-York, are expected to address the meeting. Others will participate in the exercises.

☞ Reformed Dutch Church—On 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. (Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh's.) The sixth of the series of discourses to the young will be delivered by the Pastor, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Subject—*And they that heard it, said, Who then can be saved? And he said the things which are impossible with men are possible with God.*

☞ Eastern Congregational Church—Corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., New-York. TO-MORROW, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, at 3½ P. M. Introductory to the Ordinance, a sermon entitled *The Prospective Reference of the Eucharist*, will be preached at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Richard Gleason Greene.

☞ Advent Mission Church, Fortieth-street.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. by H. L. Hastings, and at 3 and 7½ P. M. by J. W. Daniels. Seats free. Subject in the morning—*"The faith of the Christian Church for the first sixteen centuries, concerning the reign of Christ on earth."*

☞ Margaret L. Bishop will preach TO-MORROW in the Congregational Israelite Sanctuary, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., at 7½ o'clock in the Evening, from Acts xviii., 9 and 10—*Be not afraid, but speak and hold not thy peace, for I have much people in the City.* Public invited. Seats free.

☞ The late Rev. Dr. Brodhead.—A discourse on the occasion of the decease of Rev. Dr. Brodhead, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Bethune, on SUNDAY (to-morrow) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton sts.

☞ Scotch Presbyterian Church—North 5th st., near 5th-st., Williamsburg. Rev. John S. Finlay, LL.D., Pastor. Public worship TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; at 3½ in the AFTERNOON and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Public are respectfully invited.

☞ The World Caught in a Snare.—The Messenger of God will proclaim the Word of the Judgment Dispensation TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on *The Manner of Christ's Second Coming.*

☞ Brooklyn.—Divine service at the Tabernacle or Tent, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for preaching the gospel to the poor in Union-st., opposite Union-st. Mission, by Rev. L. W. Hart, Presbyterian clergyman of the city.

☞ Bedford M. E. Church, 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. Joseph Cross, D. D., will preach on SABBATH, July 1, in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 8 o'clock, and Rev. Geo. S. Hare in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

☞ Duane-street Methodist E. Church. Rev. L. H. King, Pastor.—Preaching TO-MORROW, July 1, at 10½ A. M., by P. Rice, D. D., Presiding Elder of New-York District. Also, preaching at 3 P. M., and at 7½ evening. Seats free.

☞ Maine Law Sermon.—Rev. Dr. Cheever will, by special request, repeat his sermon on the *Divine Constitutionality and Authority of the Prohibitory Liquor Law* on SABBATH EVENING, July 1, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square.

☞ The Society of the New Jerusalem in Brooklyn hold public service every SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Athenæum building, second floor, Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton.—Preacher, Rev. Geo. Bush.

☞ Westminster Church, Twenty-second-street, between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. John Reid, of Bloomingburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Temperance.—Rev. Joseph P. Thompson will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle, TO-MORROW EVENING, July 1, on the *Bible Law of Temperance*. Service to begin at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Laight-st. Church—Corner Laight and Varick sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Isaac Westcott, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening a discourse on the *Women of the Bible.*

☞ Religious Notice.—Rev. P. F. Jones will preach in the Chapel at Nos. 7 and 9 7th-av., near Hammond-st., on LORD'S-DAY MORNING next, at 10 o'clock, and 7½ in the evening.

☞ A Small Congregation—Known as "Scotch Baptists," meet for worship every LORD'S DAY, at No. 40 Bank-st., two doors from the Bowery.

☞ Preaching by Rev. G. S. Plumley—In the Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church, 54th-st. and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M.

☞ Twentieth-street Congregational Church—In 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Services in the MORNING at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Leaky Vaults, Wet Cellars, &c.—EFFECTUALLY REMEDIED, WATER, DAMPNESS, IMPURE AIR, RATS, &c., ENTIRELY EXCLUDED FROM CELLARS, CEMETERY VAULTS, &c. The percolation of water prevented from ALLEY-WAYS, AREAS, SIDE-WALKS, top of street VAULTS, &c., with HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS ASPHALTIC CEMENT, the only effectual remedy yet discovered, as prepared and applied by A. B. MOHN, No. 2 Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank.

Inquire of Messrs. KIBBEE & BULL, No. 21 Murray-st.; C. W. & J. T. MOORE, corner of Church and Barclay sts., and Park-place; J. M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., No. 22 Warren-st.; D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway, and JOHN ANDERSON & CO., cor. Broadway and Pine-st.

☞ Ladies, Before You Go to the Country supply yourselves with a pair of those beautiful French Gaiters, any color for $1 75, from HARRIOTT'S Broadway Family Shoe Emporium, No. 435 Broadway, corner of Howard-st. He is now offering, also, a fine assortment of Linen Gaiters and Slippers for Summer use.

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☞ Removed—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES,

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WELLS & PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st.

☞ The Suburban Home Association will hold its next regular public meeting on MONDAY EVENING, July 2d, at the rooms No. 191 Bowery. The property of this Association is situated on the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, only forty minutes distant from the City. $75 in small weekly payments will secure an eligible and commodious lot; about one half of the property is already subscribed for, and persons wishing to secure the advantages of the combination, should make immediate application.

A. MURPHY, President.

Jas. C. Pearson, Secretary.

☞ Fourth of July at Bergen Point, N. J.—The ladies connected with the Church will hold a Fair and Festival on the Fourth of July, during the day, at which they will offer for sale a beautiful assortment of useful and fancy articles. Also refreshments of every kind appropriate to the season.

An Oration will be delivered in the Church, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by C. H. Morris, Esq., of New-York.

The New-Brighton boat's touch at Bergen Point every trip, and omnibuses run from Jersey City every hour during the day.

☞ Public Meeting.—The undersigned, residents of the City of New-York, who are opposed to the Prohibitory Liquor Law lately passed by the Legislature of the State, as an unnecessary infringement of the natural liberty of the citizen, recommend that a Public Meeting of all those who are opposed to said Law, upon the like principle, be held in the Park on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Names will be published in the Sunday and Monday morning papers.

☞ Celebration of the Fourth of July.—Societies intending to join in the celebration of the approaching ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, will communicate by letter with the Joint Committee of the Common Council. CHAS. H. HASWELL, Chairman.

G. H. Tucker, Secretary.

☞ Can be Found and Cleared.—COSTAR'S Rat, Cockroach, &c., Exterminator; COSTAR'S Bed-bug Annihilator, and COSTAR'S Fly Paper are all the go, and the only articles that do the work. HENRY R. COSTAR'S wholesale and retail depot, No. 388 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Country Residence.—A beautiful situation for a country residence, at Tarrytown, is advertised in another part of to-day's paper. See "Villa Lots."

☞ Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine.

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PERSONAL.

LEFT HOME yesterday afternoon, JOSEPH HANKIN, about four years old. Fair complexion. Had on a blue checked jacket and gray pants. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his father, in Hicks-st., third house from Woodhull st., Brooklyn, or at No. 17 South-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS

AT REDUCED PRICES.—The subscriber has recently reduced the prices of his mantillas in order to close the balance of this season's manufacture. The stock consists of all qualities, from low priced to rich Moire Antique goods, in blacks, greens, browns, and all the choice shades of tan colors. The special attention of the trade is invited.

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COLLARS, COLLARS.—10 for 50 cents, neater and better looking than any heretofore in market at 25 cents each. All you that pay for washing by the dozen would do well to call at J. VANDERBILT'S, Men and Boys' Clothier, No. 37 Fulton-st., and buy a few dozen. They require no washing, and will keep their shape better than any other collar.

GREAT NEWS FOR THE LADIES.—Combining elegance, fashion, and artistic accuracy. Mme. DEMOREST, of No. 375 Broadway, proposes to cut by mechanical, reliable waist patterns, by her improved and perfected system, during July and August, at only 12½ cents; and also, to teach the system of cutting at $1 25, half the usual terms. Branches, 223 Bowery, and 260 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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Henceforth my soul with thine must form a part,
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Accept the homage of my grateful heart!
The love which binds us death alone can sever!
You deemed me poor—richer am I than ever!"

A maiden can never be deemed poor who possesses a clear, white skin—unblemished by tan, freckles, pimples, sallowness, redness or roughness, &c.; such an one as Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap invariably produces. Gouraud's Poudres Subtiles will positively eradicate superfluous hair. Gouraud's Hair Dye is warranted to color red, light or grey hair a beautiful brown or black. Gouraud's Liquid Rouge imparts a delightful crimson stain to pale cheeks.

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The prizes will be at the Judges' station during the races, and will be awarded immediately after the race.

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BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—SATURDAY, June 30—Evening at 8 o'clock. Last time in America of the new comic drama, the MULETEER OF TOLEDO, and a farce. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, MULETEER OF TOLEDO. The wonderful BEARDED INFANT and its mother, the SWISS BEARDED LADY; the MAMMOTH GIANTESS, 8 feet high; the DWARF LADY, 27 inches high; the LIVING OSTRICHES, LIVING OURANG OUTANG, FEJEE MERMAID, TWO LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS, THREE ANACONDAS, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 300 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

"Lyon's magnetic powder kills
Fleas, bedbugs, insects all;
While by the virtue of his pills,
The mouse and rat must fall."

THEY ARE BOTH INFALLIBLE.—When used as directed. Spurious counterfeits are detected by E. LYON'S autograph on the label. Depot, No. 424 Broadway, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WESTWARD HO! FOR MINNESOTA.—A meeting will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, for the purpose of organizing an Association to locate in Minnesota. A number of gentlemen well acquainted with the West intend to join this organization, and it is believed their advice and cooperation will afford advantages over any similar association that has been organized in New-York. All who desire to emigrate are invited to attend, that they may have a voice in the formation of the Constitution and the election of officers.

ANDREW MURPHY, Secretary pro tem.

JACKSON LODGE No. 5, A. P. A.—The members of this Lodge, likewise the members of all other Lodges of the Order, who intend to unite with Empire Lodge No. 14, of Albany, on the Fourth of July, are hereby notified to meet in the ante-room of the Lodge, corner of Grove and Hudson-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, July 2, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making their final arrangements. By order of JAMES MULHERN, W. M.

JOHN BARRIE, R. S.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The Ladies of the REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, of Bloomingdale, will hold a Fair and Festival at Knickerbocker Hall, corner 8th-av. and 44th-st., on MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, July 2, 1855. Music by the band of the Orphan Asylum, led by the distinguished Professor Helmsmuller. Tickets, 25 cents, obtainable at the door. Should the weather be very stormy it will be held the next day.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WANTED.

BOARDING.

FOR SALE.

TO LET.

DIVIDENDS.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE.

BANK NOTICES.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

BOUNTY LANDS.

FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.—Office No. 34 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the large house, Nos. 117 and 119 Grand-st., [illegible] Broadway, a large portion of which is nearly new, having been in use but a few months; comprising mahogany parlor, hall, dining and bedroom furniture, [illegible] China, glass and plated wares, culinary articles, &c., being the property of a family leaving the City. Terms cash, and a deposit will be required from each purchaser. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in [illegible]. Also, all that Railroad and construction known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam-engines, 50 Burden Cars, 120 Pit Cars, Track, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. P. D. LAMBIE, Trustee.

F. COTTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ROYAL AND FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, CHANDELIERS, WARDROBES, BOOK-CASES, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.—F. COTTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, [illegible]. Sale will be peremptory, and deposits required from all strangers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 11 Broad-st. [illegible] Catalogues to be had at the salesroom.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—DAY, RUSSELL & CO. beg leave to inform the public that they have taken the [illegible]. All sales made by DAY, RUSSELL & CO. will be promptly settled.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & CO.—BOOKS, STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.—Salesroom No. 238 Broadway.—SATURDAY EVENING, June 30, at 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, [illegible] fancy goods, &c. The books are all new and in good order.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

W. W. SHIRLEY will sell a full assorted retailer's stock of china, glass and earthen-ware, on MONDAY, July 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 167 Division-st., where the store must be taken down for a new one. THOMAS F. FIELD.

JOHN F. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF 500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—At auction on MONDAY, July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of E. N. Davis & Co., No. 86 Beekman-st., without reserve, for cash. Regular sale day every Thursday.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, [illegible]. JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 8, 1855.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate, [illegible] on favorable terms.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 21 Liberty-st., one door from Wall-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Carpets, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to outdoor sales generally. Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	[illegible]
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	[illegible]
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	[illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	[illegible]
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	[illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS for Ladies, rich engraved cases	[illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	[illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	[illegible]
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Ladies	[illegible]
RICH WATCHES	[illegible]
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$160 to $[illegible]
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	150 to 250
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75 to 200
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	150 to 300
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	[illegible] to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	25 to [illegible]
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	[illegible]
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	[illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	[illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers	[illegible]
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers	[illegible]

Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

ALBERT A. NUNES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. [illegible] Marshall Building, St. Paul St., Baltimore, will practice in all of the Courts of this State, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the Circuit Court at Washington, D. C. Will also attend to the prosecution of claims before the Court of Claims at Washington. [illegible] ELLIOTT & HOLDEN, No. [illegible]

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—For [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO FORTES. T. F. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and the only house where may be had the HORACE WATERS' celebrated modern improved Pianos, with over strings and improvements. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for H. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, tuned in equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, [illegible]. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let, and exchanged.

PIANOS—PIANOS!!—Great bargains may be had at the splendid warerooms of N. P. B. CURTISS, at his old stand, No. 447 Broadway, where he has re-opened with a rich and varied assortment of Pianos, from the celebrated manufactory of Geo. Hews, Boston; also a large assortment of New-York manufacture. Persons will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Nos. 135 and 137 Centre-st., opposite Canal, east from Broadway.—Having an experience of 20 years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, we are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANO FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON AND BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano fortes [illegible] the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

NO HUMBUG.—A very superior rosewood piano forte, 7 octave, (two [illegible],) perfect in all respects and warranted; been used only three months; maker's price $350, for sale for $[illegible]. Can be seen at No. 34 Vesey-st., near the Astor House, from 9 o'clock till 3 on Friday and Saturday. Owner leaves town immediately.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 746 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

PIANOS.—A large assortment of new and second hand Pianofortes, of Nunns and other Manufacturers, for sale or to hire, by GRIE & JACKSON, No. 759 Broadway, near 8th-st.

SUMMER RETREATS.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE, HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK.—This new and commodious House will be opened for the reception of company on SATURDAY next, the 30th inst.

There can nothing equal in grandeur and beauty the shore and ocean scenery of the Navesink Highlands—there can nowhere else be found such advantages for sea-bathing as are combined in the river and surf that stretch for miles in front of the Sea-View House.

The house has been elegantly and luxuriously furnished, and in all appointments it is not surpassed by any similar establishment.

All that experience and liberality can command—all that taste and comfort can desire—will be furnished for the entertainment of the guests who may favor the House with their patronage.

Those desirous of obtaining rooms either in the main house or in the adjoining cottages, can do so by applying to M. H. TUFFS, No. 30 Prince-st., or on the premises.

The steamboats JAMES CHRISTOPHER and OCEAN WAVE make the trip each way DAILY from the foot of Jay-st. M. JARVIS.

TONTINE HOTEL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has leased this well-known place, formerly occupied by S. W. Allis, and added the three adjoining houses, the whole having a front on Church-st. of 250 feet, directly opposite one of the most beautiful Parks in the world, with a balcony around the entire building.

The Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, papered, painted and furnished entire, with furniture of the most modern style, at an expense of $30,000, and can accommodate with convenience 300 guests.

Attached to the house are bowling alleys and billiard saloons for the accommodation of boarders, and good stables, and contiguous thereto are beautiful drives and opportunities for aquatic amusements of every kind, such as fishing, boating, sea-bathing, &c., thus making the Tontine one of the most delightful Summer resorts in the vicinity of New-York.

Having secured the services of the well-known proprietor of the Sachem's Head House, SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq., he flatters himself that the public will class his hotel among the first in the New-England States. H. LEE SCRANTON, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—The above house having been very much enlarged and improved in every respect, will be again opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of July next.

During the past season the subscriber has given his personal attention to a thorough and entire improvement of the premises, and takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public that he believes his house will not be excelled by any upon the seaboard. A large and commodious wharf now obviates the former necessity of landing by small boats. The steamer CRICKET, plying between Hartford and Sag Harbor, furnishes an excellent communication between the Point and all the landings upon Connecticut River. The new and commodious steamer ISLAND BELLE leaves Catharine Market-slip, New-York, for the Point every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., arriving at the Point about dusk, returning upon alternate days. SAM'L F. JONES, Proprietor.

PORT MONMOUTH HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—This hotel is new, and beautifully situated in a large cedar grove near the west base of the Highlands, commanding a full view of the ocean and Bay. The bathing beach cannot be surpassed. Good fishing and shooting. The steamboat EAGLE leaves the foot of Murray-st. at 9 A. M., and returns in the afternoon. On SATURDAYS the EAGLE leaves the City at 3 P. M., and returns on MONDAY at 6 A. M. N. B.—This hotel is at PORT MONMOUTH, and not at a place called UNION. JAMES EAGAN, Port Monmouth, N. J.

KITTLE HOUSE—Schodack Landing, Rensselaer County, N. Y.—BOARDING FOR THE SUMMER.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that the above house will be open for boarders on the 5th of July. The distance is twelve miles from Albany, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad. The house is new, the rooms are large and airy, and the ground is high and healthy, thus making it a desirable Summer retreat. Board from $4 to $7 per week. N. KITTLE, Proprietor.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The Hotel at this place of favorite resort is open for the season. Visitors can now reach it direct by the Black River and Utica Railroad, trains leaving Utica on the arrival of the steamboat, express train, also of the Hudson River express train. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

RIVER SIDE MANSION AT RED BANK, NEW-JERSEY.—Pleasantly situated on the banks of the Navesink River. Families and visitors accommodated with rooms and board at short notice. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat and stages. A. HANKINSON, Proprietor.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—SCHOOLY'S MOUNTAIN.—The delightful Summer House will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st of June. Communication by means of Morris and Central Railroad of New-Jersey. DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a mill for the manufacture and printing of paper hangings. It is situated about one mile from Ballston Spa, in Saratoga County, N. Y., upon a durable stream of water, is nearly new, and in complete working order. All the land and water privilege amply sufficient for the operating and [illegible] the mill, go with the mill. [illegible] HARVEY CHAPMAN.

WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE—A competent person to take the entire charge of the Brooklyn department of their business. He must be a resident of Brooklyn, perfectly acquainted with the value of property there, a good business man, and not more than 40 years of age. Also, a competent man for the Bond and Mortgage department; one already in the business preferred. Also, one for the Farm and Country Seat department. To persons of good business talents and enterprise, liberal terms will be offered. To save trouble, applicants will please state their qualifications. Address Box No. 626.

PARTIES WANTED TO TAKE AN INTEREST in the formation of a Company to manufacture Chemical and other preparations now in market, and for which there will be an immense sale, netting a profit of from two to three hundred per cent., with but small risk and outlay. For full particulars address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 3467, New-York Post-Office, stating real name and address, and the amount to invest. A lucrative berth in the establishment will be given to such as will contribute a suitable sum.

FOR $2,000 CASH.—A physician desirous of establishing himself in practice in the City of New-York can secure a drug store well stocked and doing a good business, in one of the principal avenues of the City, an extensive library of standard medical works, and a complete set of surgical instruments, relinquished only on account of the ill health of the proprietor. Address DOCTOR, No. 34 East 23d-st.

$2,000. FOR $6000.—A valuable lease of five years and a manufacturing business, tools and fixtures, doing a cash business from 25 to 100 per cent. profit. $30,000 worth of work in a year. Sickness is the reason for selling. For further particulars inquire No. 386 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED.—With a cash capital of $[illegible] or $[illegible], in a cash business already established, which will pay a large profit. Address INDUSTRY, at this office, stating where an interview may be had, when all necessary information will be given.

PEW FOR SALE.—A pew in Grace Church, in the middle aisle, favorably situated. Apply to No. 63 Merchant's Exchange.

INSTRUCTION.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES has been established by Mrs. HOWLAND and daughter (from Charleston, S. C.,) at their residence, Murray Hill, No. 40 East 35th-st. The English studies will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. No efforts will be spared to furnish a pleasant and comfortable home to those who desire to become members of the family. Circulars, with references and complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principals.

A. H. WHEELER—Teacher of WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 385 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Ladies' class from 4 to 5. Mathematics taught by Mr. POND.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 254 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 128 MacDougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY.—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT, No. 10 Murray-st.

MEDICAL.

LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—Every function of nature should be stimulated or relaxed. There can be no health without strength. The LUCINA CORDIAL is a specific for all weakness, local or general. Hence its wonderful success in removing those physical disabilities which sometimes seem to forbid the hope of offspring. As an invigorant it acts as promptly and as surely, upon one sex as the other. The trembling nerves, the relaxed muscles of the feeble wife, are braced to healthy action; the broken constitution of the husband is reinforced, as by a new accession of the very principle of life. There is no species of disturbance to which the organization of the gentler sex is subject which it will not certainly relieve; and it is recommended by high authority and endorsed by more than a thousand certificates as an infallible cure for general debility, nervous prostration, the effects of high living and dissipation, liver complaint, and every difficulty which interferes with the full development of the highest condition of physical vigor. In [illegible] Price $3 per bottle or two bottles for $5. Dr. MAGNIN, No. 38 Warren-st., New-York; or E. FLINT, corner 26th-st. and 8th-av.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs. CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 380 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid particular attention to uterine diseases of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, neuralgia, &c., treated with skill. Also attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never-failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experience, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No. 380 Houston-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth, 250 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should not be misled before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 35 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 60 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. and 4 to 9 in the evenings, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats-Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

SURE CURE.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend now is used before every other remedy for certain diseases. The only certain cure known. Do not be deceived. It is the only remedy that will not disappoint. Quite original, without mercury or mineral poisons. No one ever tried the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its effect, equally pleasant as salutary. Many are cured by one dose. Office in Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

Dr. Powers' Ladies' Periodic Pills, a sure remedy for irregularities in females. The genuine prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, No. 59 Canal-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the first malady took up the abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT, No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. [illegible] Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A lady having been restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, from general nervous debility, is desirous of imparting to her fellow-sufferers, [illegible] Address Mrs. MORTON, Brooklyn Post-Office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE. FOURTEENTH EDITION.—200 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 111 and 180 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and [illegible] by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 62 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M. and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT, (late Eatontown Landing.)—The new and light draught steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN WORTH, will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

Leave New-York. June.		Leave Ocean Port. June.	
26—Tuesday	11½ A. M.	26—Tuesday	[illegible] P. M.
27—Wednesday	12 M.	27—Wednesday	[illegible] P. M.
28—Thursday	[illegible]	28—Thursday	[illegible] P. M.
29—Friday	[illegible]	29—Friday	[illegible] P. M.
30—Saturday	[illegible]	30—Saturday	[illegible]
July.		July.	
1—Sunday	8 A. M.	1—Sunday	[illegible] P. M.
2—Monday	[illegible] A. M.	2—Monday	[illegible] P. M.

All freight must be on board half an hour before the time of starting.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

JUNE, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, MIDDLETOWN, and RED BANK, will run from Jay-st. Pier, N. R., (first dock above the Erie Railroad,) as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, June 23	[illegible] A. M.	Saturday, June 23	[illegible] P. M.
Sunday, June 24	[illegible] A. M.	Sunday, June 24	[illegible] P. M.
Monday, June 25	[illegible] A. M.	Monday, June 25	[illegible] P. M.
Tuesday, June 26	[illegible] A. M.	Tuesday, June 26	[illegible] P. M.
Wednesday, June 27	[illegible] A. M.	Wednesday, June 27	[illegible] P. M.
Thursday, June 28	[illegible]	Thursday, June 28	[illegible] P. M.
Friday, June 29	[illegible]	Friday, June 29	[illegible] P. M.
Saturday, June 30	[illegible]	Saturday, June 30	[illegible] P. M.
Sunday, July 1	8 A. M.	Sunday, July 1	4½ P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The new first class steamer ELM CITY, I. M. Lewis, Commander, will leave New-York for New-Haven, on the morning of the 4th, at 7½ o'clock. Returning, will leave New-Haven at 11 o'clock the same evening, and arrive in New-York early on the morning of the 5th. Fare $1 50 for the whole excursion. To persons desirous of visiting the beautiful city of New-Haven, or of enjoying a short sea voyage, the above excursion offers a rare chance.

BOAT FOR BRIDGEPORT.—On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, July 3, at 3 o'clock; connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, and New-Haven Railroad. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from steamboat wharf, Peck-slip, East River, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. N. B.—There will be no boat on Wednesday morning, July 4. For information inquire of GEO. W. CORLIES, No. 233 Pearl-st.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on SUNDAY, July 1, fare 50 cents, by the safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HANKS, Commander, leaving pier foot of King-st. at 7½ o'clock; Broome-st., East River, at 8½; and Pier No. 2, North River, at 9 A. M. Fishing tackle and bait on board. A band of music will be in attendance.

PIC-NICS, EXCURSIONS.—And persons going to the country, should supply themselves with the pleasant Cream Soda Syrup, very convenient for preparing a glass of cream soda water whenever wished for; each bottle containing syrup sufficient for sixteen large tumblers, with directions. [illegible]

SUNDAY TRIP TO NEWBURG, WEST POINT and COLD SPRING.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Cozzens' Dock; touching at Ames-st. each way. The favorite steamer THOMAS E. HULSE will leave from foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock for the above places. Returning, leave Newburg at 1 P. M.

SPLENDID AFTERNOON EXCURSION.—The popular steamer James Christopher will leave Jay-st. pier THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, for Long Branch and Shrewsbury, affording passengers an opportunity to enjoy the cool sea breeze, a bathe in the surf, and return by moonlight at an early hour this evening.

FOR CHARTER.—The large and commodious steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS. For particulars apply to WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No. 51 South-st., or Capt. WILLIAM H. WOOD, on board the boat at the foot of 12th-st., East River.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Duane-st. Pier.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—An elegant first class STEAMER, splendidly furnished with all conveniences for pleasure parties. Apply at the office of ALEX. M. C. SMITH, No. 229 West-st., between North Moore and Beach-sts.

COAL.

COAL.—300 tons Shamokin, from the celebrated Mammoth Vein and Locust Mountain Collieries; suitable for furnaces, ranges and large stoves; warranted free of impurity and no clinkers. Also, pure, free burning red-ash coal for grates delivered at lowest rates received from yard, or at a corresponding reduction from boats. THOS. DYER, 18th-st., Yard and Office, Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av.

COAL.—Discharging this day from ship Guy Mannering, a superior lot of Liverpool Orrel Coal, for family use, delivered to any part of the City at $7 per chaldron. Apply at No. 312 Bowery, and No. 211 Greene-st. JACOB WEEKS.

COAL.—I am delivering best red ash at $6 50, well screened. Quantities of 5 tons and over, 25 cents less. PETER CLINTON, corner of King and Greenwich sts., 26th st. and 9th av., and No. 118 Duane st.

NEW COAL YARD.—I have opened a new Coal Yard in 32d st., near the junction of Broadway and 6th av., where I offer for sale at the lowest prices, every description of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. J. L. WORTH.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK, containing some bank notes and some papers, valuable only to the owner. A liberal reward will be paid for leaving the same with WEED & CO., No. 136 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOST—Friday afternoon, in William-st., near John-st., by a hard working man, $55 in Bank Bills, mostly 5's, and coin in change. A liberal reward is offered for its recovery by leaving it at No. 133 William-st., up stairs.

REMOVAL.—HATCH & YALE have removed from No. [illegible] Cedar-st. to No. 130 Broadway, between John and Fulton-sts.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The only reliable, direct and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no comment more, to secure representation, [illegible] public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855. THREE TRAINS DAILY (Sundays excepted) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.

EXPRESS TRAIN at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroads, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaching Columbus 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 3:40 P. M., Dayton at 5:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 8:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:20, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 1:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 5:25, Dayton at 6:30, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't. L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't. C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 3:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 12:40 P. M., Cleveland 8:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Chicago 6 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 8:30 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 9:35 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo at 5:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:20 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 6 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 6:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:20 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Offices of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN.—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:20 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., connecting with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 1:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:35 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:30 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION LINE—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with Road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. [illegible] D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains; Mail Train, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Express Train, 5 P. M.; Accommodation Train, 7 P. M.; [illegible] The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9:30 P. M., from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD—GREAT ROUTE FOR THE SUMMER TOURIST, [illegible] Buffalo, Toronto, [illegible] pleasure, and all persons en route to the above points, can obtain through tickets and all information concerning the route, by application at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts. CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Agent. A. BRUNEL, Superintendent, Toronto.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz.: 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 7 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 3 P. M., Burlington, 4:40; Montreal, 9 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M. Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45 P. M. arrive at Rutland at 4 Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning. I. V. BAKER, Sup't, T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, [illegible] Leave New-York for Easton, by steamer [illegible] from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above lines connect at Elizabethport with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4, and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton-Market slip, at 6, 9 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 5 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden—fare, $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars, through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M. Fare $1 [illegible]. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3 75 in 1st and $3 in 2d and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., second class, $2 25 at 10; at 12 M., $3, stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st. JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most celebrated competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 88 Water-st.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent. Constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover square, by the Patentee, WM. BLAKE.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINES, HAY Presses, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Scrapers, Horse Powers and Threshers, Combined Threshers and Winnowers, and other Agricultural Machines, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

FOR EUROPE.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, July 14, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon	$130
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN and sail August 11.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to ensure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 18.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, Capt. E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of passage, first cabin	$120
Price of passage, second cabin	75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 28. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, 55 Broadway. N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!—100 lbs. BAGGAGE FREE!—Four hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad!—No Exposure to Tropical Sun and Rains.—No Walking in the Mud or Sand, Shoals and Rapids.—No River Fever and Ague.—Through for California via Panama Railroad.—The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on THURSDAY, July 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the new and splendid steamship George Law, 3,000 tons burden. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and conveyed at Panama to San Francisco by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship Golden Gate, 2,500 tons, A. V. H. LEROY, Esq., Commander, which will be in readiness to leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that the U. S. M. S. S. Co. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.

For passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $[illegible]—New-York and California Steamship line, via Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, [illegible]. Leaves New-York for San Juan del Norte; First Cabin, $[illegible]; Second Cabin, $[illegible]; Steerage, $[illegible]. The new and splendid double engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, 2,500 tons burden, Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on THURSDAY, July 5, 1855, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter-bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6 cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, June 30, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway. For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville [illegible]. The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, July 4.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, June 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Fare and fare to Norfolk, $[illegible]; to Petersburg and Richmond $[illegible]. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway. No freight taken for Petersburg.

FOR RICHMOND AND NORFOLK.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, is now loading at Pier No. 13, North River, for Richmond and Norfolk, and will leave on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of REMSEN & POWERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, THOMAS P. POWERS retiring from the business. DANIEL D. REMSEN, THOMAS P. POWERS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the style and firm of REMSEN & DINGEE, for the purpose of transacting the Dry Goods business, at Nos. 294 and 296 [illegible]-st. The business of the late firm of Remsen & Powers will be adjusted by us. DANIEL D. REMSEN, SOLOMON DINGEE. New-York, [illegible], 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The [illegible] GERKEN, SON & CO., as manufacturers of [illegible] and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKEN [illegible] and Columbia sts., warehouse, No. [illegible] Commerce-st., Philadelphia; and No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.
HENRY GERKEN,
HENRY JORDON,
FREDERICK STAAKE,
FREDERICK GERKEN.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers, under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE has become sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said firm, and closes same in liquidation. MORRIS SHIPLEY, Jr., CHAS. LOEKLE. New-York, 6th Mo., 28, 1855.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKEN & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKEN & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner. H. GERKEN. PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and no where else,) until the 12th day of July, inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the COAL and WOOD required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City for the ensuing Winter, (say about 1,200 tons of Coal, and 1,200 cords of Oak Wood and 250 cords of Pine Wood, more or less.) The coal must be of the best quality of Lehigh White Ash, of 2,240 pounds to the ton, weighed by a person selected by the Committee, and delivered in the bins at the various School-houses. The proposals must state the locality of the mine from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the price for furnace size, and stove size. The wood to be of the best quality, and delivered properly sawed and piled in the School yards, as may be designated by the proper authority. [illegible] The wood will be inspected and measured by a person appointed by the Committee. At least two-thirds of the wood and coal must be delivered at the Schools [illegible]. The bids must be accompanied with the names of two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. [illegible]
JOHN DAVENPORT,
LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
GEORGE H. NELSON,
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
ANDREW J. CASE,
Committee on Supplies.
New-York, June 27, 1855.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located. Persons in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, [illegible]. REFERENCES—Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

CANADA HATS! CANADA HATS!—Received this day, of extra quality and width of brim. For sale by GATHON, MACDONALD & CO., Nos. 24 and 26 Warren-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—[illegible] against ERNEST HOPPE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant, ERNEST HOPPE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and [illegible] dollars, with interest from the 11th day of July, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 5, 1855. SAML. B. HIGENBOTAM, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed with the said Clerk on the 6th day of June, 1855. S. B. HIGENBOTAM, Plaintiff's Att'y.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BAIRD against GEORGE ROSS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Sullivan, at Monticello, on the 17th day of May, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, in Monticello in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighty-seven dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 17, 1855. M. B. GOW, Plaintiff's Attorney, Monticello, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN BARRON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of MOSES TAYLOR & CO., No. 44 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of December next.—Dated June 22, 1855. JOHN COGHLAN, EDWARD KAVANAGH, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES E. JEWETT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at their place of business, corner of Burling-slip and Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated April [illegible], 1855. JOHN JEWETT, Jr., GEORGE W. JEWETT, BENJ. F. SEAVER, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COGGESHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the store of JAMES H. COGGESHALL, No. [illegible] Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 23, 1855. JAMES H. COGGESHALL, SARAH M. COGGESHALL, ELISA H. COGGESHALL, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT MARTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of F. MARBURY, Esq., No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1855. JAMES JENKINS, JANE MARTIN, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PEDROUCELLI, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of CATHARINE PEDROUCELLI, No. 247 Grand-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 13, 1854. WILLIAM STARRS, CATHARINE PEDROUCELLI, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DAVIS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of Isaac Moses, No. 68 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated Feb. 1, 1855. ANN ELIZA DAVIS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. LOTT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GEORGE FOSTER, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated April 3, 1855. SAMUEL A. LOTT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRINES DUBOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FANSHAW & [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible]. SARAH VERNON. [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN LAIRD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of William B. Laird, No. 17 Coenties-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1854. JANE LAIRD, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL PRICE, late steamboat engineer, of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of A. G. HAMMOND, No. 12 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 5, 1855. SAMUEL CARTER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of RESOLVERT STEPHENS, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 8, 1854. RESOLVERT STEPHENS, JAMES BOWE, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JOHN B. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES B. TURNER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN C. SMITH, No. 2 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 18, 1854. STEPHEN F. TURNER, Administrator of Charles B. Turner, dec'd.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK A. GERHARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of FIELD & SLUTTER, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, Feb. 5, 1855. JAMES S. SLUTTER, MARGARET W. GERHARD, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES DIMON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator [illegible], in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated April 21, 1855. JAMES COLLINS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY P. TALLMADGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of H. P. TALLMADGE, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 14, A. D. 1855. MARIA C. TALLMADGE, Executrix, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Lebanon, Springs, [illegible] Lebanon Springs, West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 6 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast. HAVILAND, CLARK & CO. E. S. MELLEN & CO.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing, (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. MEALS SERVED ON BOARD. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. R. B. COCHRAN, will on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips for Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

REGULAR DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson. The steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. J. POLHEMUS, will commence her regular trips from New-York to Albany WEDNESDAY, June 20, leaving New-York pier foot of Chambers-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.—Returning, will leave Albany every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. For further particulars inquire at No. [illegible] West-st., near Jay-st.

FOR KEYPORT AND FORT HAMILTON.—The new and fast steamboat KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. Pier daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 7½ o'clock A. M. Fare 25 cts. Persons desirous of locating one of the most healthy building places in the vicinity of New-York, can find it at Keyport. Good hotels, and business men can be in New-York from 9½ o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.

EXPRESSES.

FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, office No. 12 Broadway. Our next Express will leave on THURSDAY, July 5, via Panama and Nicaragua routes, per steamers GEORGE LAW and STAR OF THE WEST. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Particular attention given to goods shipped in bulk. [illegible] Letters must be enclosed in Government envelopes for each half ounce; for each half ounce additional, a ten cent stamp must be added. Letters conforming to the above regulation will be forwarded. All freight must be packed in water-proof [illegible]. FREEMAN & CO., No. 12 Broadway.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WASHINGTONIA GIGANTEA, THE MONSTER TREE OF CALIFORNIA!—An enormous specimen of the Forest Giants of California, transcending in size and beauty any "big tree" as yet imported from that region, has just arrived from San Francisco, and will be exhibited in the Crystal Palace, which has been engaged by the proprietor of this wonder of nature, as the only building in New-York large enough to display its magnificent proportions. The exhibition will open on Wednesday, the Fourth of July, and cannot fail to prove the grand attraction of the season. The Washingtonia Gigantea, (so named by botanists,) is of much larger dimensions than the specimen of the same genus described and depicted in the London Illustrated News, under the title of the Wellingtonia Gigantea.

That tree only measured 90 feet in its base and 170 feet in height, while the principal diameter of the Washingtonia Gigantea is thirty-one feet, and its altitude when growing was 363 feet. At the height of 116 feet the diameter was 15½ feet. The "big tree" exhibited in this City, several months ago, was almost a pigmy in comparison with this mastodon, which was unquestionably the largest "stick of timber" in California. It is supposed that there are not more than 100 of these great trees in that State, and this, from its over-topping height, was distinguished from the rest, by the title of the MOTHER OF THE FOREST!

It has been cut down and brought to New-York at a very heavy cost, and cannot fail to attract universal admiration, not only from its unrivaled magnitude, but from the straightness and symmetry of its bole. Eighteen months were consumed in felling, trimming, and preparing the tree for exhibition, and bringing it to this port. Botanists who have examined the rings on the trunk pronounce its age to be between three and four thousand years. It was probably a sapling before the first stone of the Pyramids was laid, and was cotemporary with Moses and the Prophets!—New-York Express.

To be seen at the Crystal Palace on the 4th July, and every day afterwards until further notice.

Doors open from 8 o'clock A. M. till 6 o'clock P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Permit me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to lay before the public, in a series of articles, the causes and cure of disease of the most valuable organ of sense which God has given us, namely, the Eye.

My attention was called to this subject a few days since, in a stronger manner than ever before, by the presentation at my office of a young lad nine years of age, for treatment. The story of the mother was plain and simple. About four months ago the lad was attacked with sore eyes, (probably conjunctivitis.) The mother applied to a doctor, who gave her some eye water, which she had used as directed.

The result was total and I fear irretrievable blindness. She has a sample of the wash with her, which upon analyzing proved to be a preparation of lead, the oxide of which had been absorbed between the layers of the cornea, causing opacity of the same.

And, Sir, could you have witnessed the agony of that widowed mother over her only son when told there was little hope for him, your heart would have been touched with sympathy, and you would, I doubt not, have vowed as I did to spend a portion of my time and money in spreading light upon this subject, and thereby save some poor fellow-being from hopeless blindness.

I shall in my next article of Monday lay before your readers the symptoms, causes and treatment of Conjunctivitis.

Till then I remain the public's obedient servant,
W. D. BLAIN, M. D.,
Oculist and Aurist, No. 782 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

RANKIN'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.—The warm weather makes a change of Undergarments necessary, and we would continue to invite the attention of our customers and the public to the
[illegible] UNDERGARMENTS EVER WORN,
combining lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness, and being a protection from sudden changes in the weather. In addition to the fact that they are
UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS,
the constantly increasing demand is proof of their utility.

Notwithstanding the depression in various departments of trade, and the backwardness of the season, we would state for the satisfaction of our friends, and as an evidence of the estimation in which our
SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERVESTS
are held, that our trade in them this season has been greater than ever.

For the meed of public favor we offer our acknowledgments; and by continuing to sell at the lowest prices THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, hope and expect to secure a continuance of the patronage enjoyed for more than a quarter of a century.

Remember the old stand, No. 104 Bowery.
A. RANKIN & Co.

[Advertisement.]

ICE CHEAP.—We congratulate the ice consumers of this City and Brooklyn upon the prospect of a bountiful and cheap supply of ice next Summer. Some of our oldest and most enterprising merchants and hotel proprietors have organized the People's Ice Company, with a capital of $275,000 in shares of $10 each. Books are now open at the Howard Hotel, Maiden-lane and Broadway, and National Hotel, No. 7 Cortlandt-street, for subscriptions for the stock. This stock no doubt will be speedily taken by those who consume large quantities of ice and feel indignant at the present exorbitant prices. The low price of $10 per share will enable all, even the smallest ice consumer, to become a shareholder in this Company.

[Advertisement.]

RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,
are composed of a very light, soft, elastic, and finely-wrought material. They act as a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature.
DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S
recommendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."
JAMES E. RAY, No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

GOING TO EUROPE.—A familiar heading to those who, renting private residences up town, convert them into sale-rooms, and attempt to get the better of the public by advertising the sale of a piano, in consequence of the owner's intention of going to Europe, or some other place. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, neither intends to go to Europe, nor any other place, at present, but will continue to sell, in a legitimate way, pianos from ten different manufactories, at less prices than they can be obtained elsewhere, and adds to each bill a guarantee that the piano sold shall give entire satisfaction, or purchase money refunded.

[Advertisement.]

TO TRAVELERS.—A WORD BEFORE STARTING.—RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS are preeminently conducive to the health and comfort of all travelers. Their excellence consists in the material gently and pleasantly absorbing the perspiration, and in the fineness of the fabric, effectually shielding the system from sudden chills, consequent upon unlooked for, and, in traveling, unavoidable exposure to sudden atmospheric changes. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE SUMMER SOLSTICE IS UPON US.—We must therefore expect bowel complaints with an exhibition of choleraic symptoms; and if our population do not take preventive measures, we may expect a fearful increase in the number of deaths reported in the weekly bills of mortality. Under such an extreme change of the weather, it behooves our citizens forthwith to betake themselves and families to those valuable family remedies, the "MOFFAT LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS." Office, No. 335 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—ASTONISHING CURE!—Professor HOLLOWAY, when at Moscow, on a visit to Prince D——, cured, in four weeks, his consort of an ulcerated breast. For this extraordinary cure the Prince presented him with a gold snuff-box set in diamonds. This celebrated ointment will cure any sore or ulcer. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DURNO, No. 88 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c.; including postage for 3,000 miles, 28c.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LIGHT, NEWTON & BRADBURY's superior Pianos, and GOODMAN & BALDWIN's Double-bank Melodions, suitable for Churches, equal to an Organ of eight stops; price only $200. Two very good French Piccolo Pianos for sale. Pianos and Melodions to let.
COLBURN & NASH, Agents, No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "The last feather breaks the camel's back." It would take two of RAY's Zephyr Under-Shirts to do the same; their airy lightness and delicacy of texture hold the palm over all other Summer Under-Garments. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings.
JAMES E. RAY,
No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We call the attention of the public to the Free Excursion to West Flushing for Monday next. The proprietors offer their very desirable lots on easy terms. For full particulars, free tickets, &c., apply to BARKER, DUNCOMB & SMITH, No. 14 Pine-street.

[Advertisement.]

THERMOMETER AT 90.—Grass linen Coats—Coats "as cool as a zephyr," $1 50; Alpacca Coats, $3; Brown Linen Coats, $1; Linen Pants of every description, $1, $2 and $3. At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

RUSH AT OAK HALL!—Still another "great reduction" has been made in prices on our new Summer Clothing for men and boys. Fine Summer garments at "tremendous bargains." Remember Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The World's Medical Congress is in session daily, and treats all kinds of diseases between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. 512 Broadway.
H. K. ROOT, M. D., Superintendent.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.—The trade can continue to sell my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps under the new Liquor Law without license.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street.—See under head of Paints.

[Advertisement.]

FOR THE LAST TIME.—The great and truly amusing comic drama of "The Musician of Toledo," both this afternoon and this evening, at BARNUM'S Museum. The living, and other curiosities there now, surpass anything of the kind in interest and number in the world.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brooklyn Suicide.

The Coroner's Jury adjourned to meet last evening to continue their investigation of this lamentable affair. At the hour appointed Coroner REDDING was present and all but one of the jurors. The absent juror was waited for a long time, and not appearing, the inquest adjourned to meet again on Tuesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. This time was fixed upon to accommodate Mr. GUSTIN and family, who are anxious to allay the excitement in the public mind, so far as they may be concerned, to have the whole matter thoroughly sifted.

Since the character of the unknown female has been made known, her warm admirers as an unknown have somewhat calmed down in their zeal, and begin to see that they allowed their feelings to carry them too far.

The name of the unfortunate girl was first earned at the Dead-House from one of her old associates, who called there to look at the body. This information was imparted to Captain CALL, of the Fourth District Police, who, with Assistant Captain WRIGHT, of the same district, followed it up until they obtained her trunk in Duane-street.

The keeper of the house told them that SARAH left the house at 10 o'clock on the night of the suicide, and as she was leaving handed the key of her room to the landlady, remarking that she should probably not want to use it again. She informed the officers that SARAH was much attached to GUSTIN, and latterly had been very correct in her habits, and wished to marry him; that she was subject to fits, and was sometimes very low spirited.

Presentment by the Jury of Judge Culver.

The Grand Jury came into Court, convened especially to receive them, on Thursday, and made return of some twenty indictments—twelve of which were against parties for selling liquor without license. They also made a presentment against ERASTUS D. CULVER, Esq., Judge of the Brooklyn City Court, in which they say that from the great amount of testimony brought before them, they believe he is guilty of many acts of gross negligence and partiality in the discharge of his duties, and that they present him as totally unqualified and unfit to discharge the duties of his office.

The Navy Yard.

The new frigate *Sabine* will be ready for sea in about six months. GEO. STEERS' *Niagara* rushes along towards completion, at a rate that the old fogies feel to learn, if their eye-brows are not singed with the heat of the race. The *Mississippi* is to be repaired—the survey will be made early. The *San Jacinto* is in the Dry Dock—to fit for the East Indies when she comes out. The *Congress* will probably leave for the Mediterranean on the 5th proximo.

The Liquor Traffic in Brooklyn.

The first of the liquor cases was brought to trial in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday. Three cases were brought up on indictments found by the Grand Jury of this Court some two weeks since, and the trials have been postponed from time to time, to argue various questions raised, as to the legality of the proceedings, by counsel for the Kings County Liquor Dealers' Association, Messrs. LOTT, HADDEN, HAMMOND and MORRIS.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday, District Attorney UNDERHILL called on the case of PATRICK MOONEY, keeper of a porter house at No. 20 James-street, who is charged with selling liquor on the 12th of May last. It was expected that the case of EZEKIEL BALDWIN would have been taken up first, but the witnesses not being in attendance, and the Court not wishing to delay the trials longer, it was agreed between the Court and counsel to take up the case of MOONEY, and he be allowed to plead to the indictment and stand in the same position as to objections raised, as in the case of BALDWIN, denying that the Court was legally constituted—the particulars of which have been heretofore given in detail in the TIMES.

The indictment was read to the defendant and the following Jury empaneled to try the case:

George Hussey, Wm. H. Hazzard, S. Livingston, John Dougherty, Jno. Cunningham, Richard Mott, Russel Kelsey, James Meehan, Chas. Livingston, George Sparrow, Thomas Moore, Wm. Warren.

The Jury was empaneled without any questions being asked.

John Mathews, sworn: I am a police officer of the First District; known defendant since Saturday the 12th of May; he keeps a porter house at No. 20 James-street; was in there on the evening of the date above named; defendant was there; the bar-tender was there also; several persons in the bar-room called for liquors of various kinds; some five or six called for brandy; a man named Powers called for gin and paid three cents for it; the brandy and gin were turned from decanters; saw several decanters and tumblers on the counter; saw the liquor paid for; did not speak to Mr. MOONEY; was sent there by my superior officer; was there again on the 14th; did not see Mr. MOONEY.

On the 15th, Mr. MOONEY was sitting on the counter; he was reading a paper; never knew anything about this house before; the name of PATRICK MOONEY was over the door, fronting the street; saw defendant next, I think on the 15th; had a warrant for him; have not been in his place since the 14th.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hadden—The Chief of Police sent me to this place; I did not drink while there; don't know what was sold for brandy was cherry wine; the article called gin was near the color of water; don't know that it was water; got there about 9 o'clock in the morning.

Direct Resumed—Stood near the parties who bought liquor; don't know that I smelt the liquor.

This was the only witness for the prosecution and the defence had none to offer.

Messrs. Morris and Hadden summed up for the defence. They argued as a question of law to the Court that no offence had been committed, and allowing the act to have been committed as charged, defendant could not be punished for it; that the section of the law prohibiting the granting of licenses left it so that any one could sell who saw fit. As to the question of fact, upon which the Jury were to decide, they contended there was not sufficient proof to establish the sale of brandy or gin,—the witness having refused to swear positively that it was either of these articles—and if cherry wine was dealt out when they called for brandy, that was exempt by law.

The District Attorney replied, contending that the taking away of the power to grant licenses, did not imply a right to sell. He argued the case at some length; and as to the question of fact, the evidence was abundant to show that the offence had been committed as charged in the indictment.

The Judge charged the Jury that they must take the law from the Court, and stated that to be, in substance, that any person selling liquor without a license in quantities less than five gallons, was liable to punishment.

The Jury retired, and after an absence of two hours sent word that they could not agree, and were brought into Court and discharged. The defendant gave bail to appear for trial at the next term of the Court, which commences on Monday next.

The Jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal alleging that there was not sufficient proof that the articles sold were brandy or gin.

AN INSURANCE CASE—WHAT ARE DRY GOODS?

The case of *Joseph P. Cooper* vs. *The Fulton Fire Insurance Company*, which has occupied the attention of the Brooklyn City Court for five days, was brought to a close yesterday morning.

This was an action to recover the amount of a policy of insurance effected by plaintiff in the above named office, on "dry goods" in store No. 126 Court-street, Brooklyn, which were damaged by fire in January last. Defence was that the plaintiff had not complied with the conditions of the policy in three particulars. First, that he had not furnished the necessary preliminary proofs; second, that the policy did not embrace millinery goods, which were deemed extra hazardous; and third, that the plaintiff had endeavored to defraud the Company by overrating and charging the Company in his proofs with a larger amount of loss than he had really sustained.

The claim set up was for $1,100, and to make up this amount of loss, certain articles sometimes designated as millinery goods, were included—velvets, ribbons, &c.—and the defence claimed to be exempt from this property, as they only in this instance insured dry goods. Several respectable merchants were called to the stand, who testified that in the term dry goods was included all such articles referred to, unless made up.

After the examination of some thirty witnesses the case was submitted to the Jury, who rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $960 60, and $50 costs were allowed by the Court.

Messrs. LEWIS & BROWN, and J. A. LOTT, for plaintiff; Messrs. SEARES, LOWERY and HAGNER for defendants.

☞ The Brooklyn Census Marshals say that it is impossible for them to complete the duties assigned them before the 25th of July.

The Union and General Scott.

The Washington *Union* of June 29 contains the following attempt at defending the conduct of the Administration in its petty efforts to harass Gen. SCOTT:

The New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, of the 28th, contains an article in reference to General SCOTT, in which occurs the following paragraph:

"Recent accounts from Washington represent that the Administration is endeavoring, by hair splitting distinctions, to curtail the meagre provision which Congress undertook to make for the hero of two wars, and thus indirectly to defeat what it dared not openly oppose. The Secretary of the Army having refused to allow any arrears of pay at all, General SCOTT applied to the Attorney General five weeks ago for his opinion upon the subject, and, as we are informed, has not yet had the honor of a reply—perhaps because the head of the Army Bureau has not yet had time to complete the opposition which he still makes to the claim. We need hardly say that the distinguished subject of our remarks is not our informant, and that he is entirely ignorant that we are his advocate on this occasion."

We confess we read this paragraph with some surprise; for we could not have imagined that the New-York *Courier and Enquirer* would indulge in such unfounded and gratuitous imputations on the War Department and the Attorney General, that the *Courier* should be so little informed regarding the organization of the government of the United States as to lay the foundation for these imputations in the assumption of what is legally impossible, that is, that Gen. SCOTT should have applied to the Attorney General for his opinion on a question pending in the War Department.

The simple facts are, as we learn them on due inquiry, that the Secretary of War, having doubts on the law of the case, referred it to the Attorney General, who immediately gave notice of the fact to Gen. SCOTT, in order that the latter might be heard; that Gen. SCOTT, of course, availed himself of the proffer; and that it was only *yesterday* that the Attorney General received from General SCOTT a request to consider the argument closed, and to take up the case for examination. Instead of General SCOTT not having any reply from the Attorney General, several letters on the subject have passed between them; all conceived in a spirit proper to a correspondence between a gentleman of General SCOTT's character and position, in regard to a case of his pending in the office of the Attorney General.

Arrest of a Notorious Character, the Murderer of Three Men.

From the St. Louis Mirror, June 26.

JOHN L. JACKSON, some years ago a printer in the office of the St. Louis *Reporter*, and subsequently a compositor in the *Reveille* office, has recently committed a murder in Lexington, Ky., for which he is now in jail. A dispatch received this morning from Lexington, states that he confessed having killed one man here with a bowie knife in 1846, and that he also killed SHERMAN THURSTON in December, 1848, or January, 1849. JACKSON, it seems, has been detected also in the commission of a burglary and larceny in Garrard County, Ky., and evidence found in his possession proves him to have been connected with an extensive gang of thieves. It will be remembered that after he left St. Louis, he gave currency to a report that he had died of cholera. He lived in San Juan de Nicaragua for about eighteen months.

Death of Benjamin Hoffman.

From the Albany Journal, June 29.

BENJAMIN HOFFMAN died this morning. He has been, for several years, afflicted with a pulmonary disease, and its termination, fatally, has been anticipated for many months.

Mr. HOFFMAN was one of the proprietors of the *Evening Journal* from 1831 to 1842, since which time he has lived a quiet and retired life, in the enjoyment of a competency. He was surrounded, during his protracted illness, by a devoted family, whose grief at the loss of a kind husband and father is mollified by a consciousness that he was fully prepared for the great change.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, June 28, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, Mr. RICHARD D. BROWNE to SYBELLA B. TOMPON, all of this City.

JOSEPH W. CALDWELL to Miss ELIZABETH [illegible], late of New-York.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday, June 28, by Rev. J. D. Wells, JAMES W. SMITH to Miss LIZZIE H. TRAVER, all of Williamsburg.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, June 29, PETER DREW, aged 26 years, 9 months and 2 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, Geo. S. and Wm. G. Drew, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 166 3d-av., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Friday, June 29, ELIZA, wife of George [illegible], aged 30 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 83 West 18th st. The members of Union Division, No. 2, are also invited to attend.

In this City, on Friday, June 22, JOHN BAGLEE, at No. 228 6th av., aged 3 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Friday, June 29, after a lingering illness, Mrs. REBECCA, widow of the late Henry R. Wortman, in the 69th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 182 Cherry-st.

☞ Philadelphia and New-Orleans papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday evening, June 28, Mr. MAXWELL MUNRO, in the 23d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, also, the members of Wallace Lodge, No. 8, A. P. A., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 7 Cherry-st., on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 29, after a short and severe illness, SARAH JANE, youngest daughter of James W. and Sarah A. Brodie, aged 22 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, [illegible] Simmons, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, July 1, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 36 Sands st.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, June 28, Miss JANE M. BACON.

The friends of her brother, Rt. Rev. D. W. Bacon, Bishop of Portland, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 9 o'clock A. M., this day, at the Church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay sts.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 29, CATHARINE M., wife of Robert Beeman, M. D., and daughter of the late John Goold, of Hudson, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Dr. Bethune's Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Sunday, July 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

In Williamsburg, on Friday, June 29, ONSLOW HOPKINS, aged 6 months and 9 days, youngest son of Dr. O. H. and Helen S. Smith.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 78 4th-st., corner of South 5th-st.

In Providence, R. I., on Friday, June 22, EDWARD MANTON HARRIS, son of Dr. Stephen Harris, aged 27 years.

At Lyons, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 19, Mrs. ELIZA JANE ADAMS, wife of Hon. W. H. Adams.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 29.

$6,000	U. S. 6's, '67	119	120	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	101
5,000	Indiana State 5s..b60	86	50	do....b30	101
5,000	Virginia 6s....b60	100	50	do.	101
2,000	do.	100	100	do....b60	101
5,000	Missouri 6s....b60	93	25	do.	101
10,000	Louisiana 6s	95	100	do....s30	101
7,000	Har. 1st M. B....b60	[illegible]	300	do.	101
2,000	Erie 2d Mort. Bds.	[illegible]	50	do....s10	101
6,000	Erie Con. Bs. '71..s3	[illegible]	50	Chic & R. I. R. R.	97
2,100	Erie Con. Bds. '62	[illegible]	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R..b60	93
10,100	Erie Bds. of '83	[illegible]	300	do....s3	93
17,000	Erie Bds. of '75	[illegible]	100	do.	93
15,000	Hud. Riv Smt Bds.	77	100	do.	92
10,000	do....b60	77½	20	do.	93
28,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	85	51	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	[illegible]
20,000	do....s30	85	50	do.	[illegible]
6,000	Ill. C. RR F.b's.w.p.	82	150	Erie Railroad	52
8,000	Ill. Freeland bds.	[illegible]	100	do.	52
15,000	do.	[illegible]	200	do.	52
15,000	do.	[illegible]	400	do.	52
8,000	T. H. & A. 2d m't bds.	[illegible]	100	do.	52
8,000	L. E. W & St. L. b's.	[illegible]	400	do.	52
10	Ocean Bank	[illegible]	200	do.	52
140	Del. & Hd Can. Co..s3	132	100	do.	52
50	do....b60	133	200	do.	52
5	Nic. Trans. Co.	17	300	do.	52
250	do....b60	17	100	do.	52
100	do....s3	17	100	do.	52
200	Gard. Gold Mine b30	2	150	do.	52
300	McCulloch Gold	[illegible]	400	do.	52
100	Cumberland Coal Co.	29	100	do.	52
700	do.	29	350	do.	52
50	do....b30	29	100	do.	52
200	do....b60	29	450	Harlem Railroad	29
50	do....s30	29	200	do.	29
400	do.	29	100	do.	29
300	do.	29	100	do.	29
150	do.	29	300	Reading Railroad	93
300	do.	29	450	do.	93
100	do.	29	400	do.	93
100	Panama Railroad..s30	101	200	do....b60	93
25	do.	101	50	Hudson River RR.	42
25	Ill. Central Railroad	96	47	Mich. So & N. I. R. R.	[illegible]
200	do.	96	81	Mich. Cen. R. R.	102
50	do....s60	96	100	do....b60	103
45	Gal. and Chi. R. R.	108			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	101	10	Erie Railroad	52
2,000	Ill. C. R.R. Bds.	85	200	do.	51
50	Del. & Hud Can. Co	132	100	do....s30	51
3	Canton Company..s3	27	100	do....b3	52
5	do.	27	400	do.	52
150	Cumberl'd Coal Co..s3	29	200	do....b60	52
50	do.	29	500	Harlem Railroad	29
200	Nic'ua Transit Co..s3	17	100	do....b60	29
100	do....b60	17	21	Panama Railroad	101
50	do.	17	200	Ill. Cent. R. R.	96
100	N. Y. Cent. R. R..s3	100	170	do....b10	97
50	do....b60	100	100	do.	97
50	do....b3	100	100	do....b60	97
50	do....s10	100	100	do....b6	97
50	Mich Cent R. R.	102	130	Clev and Tol. R. R.	93
200	Reading Railroad	93	50	do.	93

FRIDAY, June 29—P. M.

The market for State and Railway Bonds continues strong, and numerous transactions are making at private contract as well as at the Brokers' Board. The outside sales are generally in City and County Bonds, and such of the Western Railway issues as are either not regularly called at the Stock Exchange, or the dealings in which are unfrequent. The letters from England and the Continent by the *Baltic*, to which we referred yesterday as being extremely cheerful, communicate very considerable sales, at full limits, for American account in London and the German capitals. Among others, $75,000 Erie Bonds of 1875, at 83 sterling money, an advance of 3 ℔ cent. in London within a week or two. The market had been well cleared of all the Illinois Centrals, and the last sales of Freeland Bonds were within 1½ ℔ cent. of the regular issue. In this market, to-day, they sold 2 ℔ cent. *above* the latter. New-York Central Sevens were not abundant; they were held for 95 sterling money, and orders were executed here yesterday for further remittance, at 102½. A private letter from Berlin represents that established American Funds are being taken hold of with increased freedom. The very rapid rise in our own market was not anticipated, and most of the limited orders will have to await further instructions, or the chances of a considerable decline here. To-morrow being the last day that most of the State Stocks are sold with the July Coupon on, Virginias advanced, to-day, to 101: Missouris to 93½, and Louisianas to 95½, with sales of each. The successful taker of the new State Canal Loan of New-York, announces that after to-day he will hold for an advance on 120 ℔ cent. A small sale of United States 6s, of 1867, was made at 119½ ex dividend. Among the Railway Shares, the 8 ℔ cents. of Terre Haute and Alton rose to 86½, and the Wabash Valley to 87½@88. Harlem mortgage brought 93. The new Eries and Illinois Central regular Bonds were steady at yesterday's rates. The Hudson River Convertibles are among the few leading New-York Bonds which afford a very considerable margin for improvement. They sold to-day at 77@77½. The Road is managed with integrity, by some of our first citizens of large wealth, and the interest on all its loans will be cared for while they continue in the Direction, and Mr. SLOAN in the practical Presidency.

The intense heat of the weather; the well authenticated reports that the fight *will* be made on passenger fares and other traffic, between the Central and Erie, or some other cause less apparent, wilted the Share market to-day, to a partial extent—Erie falling below 52, and Central to 100½. Panama Stock also declined ½ ℔ cent., and the Western Roads were nearly all less firm. Illinois Central Scrip was an exception—rising to 97 ℔ cent. At the close of the Second Board, prices were a fraction better, but the market not strong. Something of a general conference among the leading managers of the New-York Central, Hudson River, and People's Steamboat Line, who are now on a Western excursion, is understood to have been held at Buffalo yesterday—the Erie Road having one or more representatives. No satisfactory conclusion could be arrived at, and the reduced schedule of the Central, *via* the River and the Hudson Road, from and between Buffalo and New-York, will probably go into operation next week. The following article from the Buffalo *Democracy*, tells the story, as represented by the Central interest:

ERIE AND NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

From the Buffalo Democracy.

These two great railroad highways were built to do the freight and passenger business between New York city and the Western country. In their mutual relations all points west of their respective Western terminations are common to both roads. Regarded geographically, commercially and economically, this is a fact, and has been so recognized by both of the corporations, and so esteemed by the public.

In the construction of the two roads, especial reference was had to particular advantages peculiar to each. The Erie Road took the great advantages of a direct connection with the commercial emporium of the Continent, New-York City, and gathering the contributions of the Southern tier, sought the trade of the entire Lake District at the harbor of Dunkirk. The Central Road starting from the head of navigation upon the Hudson River, traversed the heart of the State, and the centre of Agriculture, and ended at Buffalo, the largest grain market in America, and the greatest shipping port of the Western lakes. The locations and circumstances of the two roads respectively, should have saved each of them from injurious competition with the other.

But soon after they were completed, it became evident that a mutual arrangement between the two companies was absolutely necessary for the protection of both. Accordingly, in the latter part of June, 1853, a convention of the managers of the two corporations was held at Buffalo. There all matters of difference were adjusted. Full and frank discussion of the point most in controversy between the two roads, led to the complete and cordial adoption of the principle of *lesser fare by steamboat as a link of through travel*, than by continuous railroad. Both roads acted upon this principle, after deliberately adopting it. The Central made arrangements for ticketing passengers upon steamboats over the Western Lakes, and upon the Hudson River. The Erie Road provided itself with steamboats, to connect with the cars at Newburg, and to transport travel to and from New-York, at one dollar less fare than by continuous rail. The principle of "lesser fare by water communication upon lake and river" was not only thus ratified by the Erie Road after being formally and deliberately assented to, but it was confirmed by the act of advertising throughout the West, its own arrangements for travel, made in pursuance of it. The principle was further recognized and adopted on full discussion at subsequent conventions, where the Erie Road was present by its representatives, and in which the railroads of New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois attended by their delegates.

At the Buffalo Convention of June, '53, the principle of equal fares for passenger travel from all common points, was also agreed upon and adopted. Cleveland and Cincinnati were, for example, common points to both the Central and the Erie Roads. It was deemed just and proper to charge the same price for a through ticket from either of these points to New-York, on both Roads, and they both agreed so to do.

The arrangements thus entered into by the two Corporations, were harmoniously acted upon till the Spring of 1855. In that interval, some unimportant differences between agents of the two Roads—all things inseparable perhaps from Railroad competition—but yet of small consequence, and not at all affecting or touching the general arrangement between the Roads. During the past Spring, however, the Erie Road, in violation of its engagements, reduced the fare by rail from Buffalo to New-York City, from nine dollars to six dollars fifty cents, by express train.

The Directors of the New-York Central Road, acting for the Stockholders, of whose property they are the trustees, and anxious to protect the railroad interest in the United States generally, from an injury to which competition especially inclines it, have in repeated interviews with the managers of the Erie Road, formal as well as informal, tried to dissuade them from their purpose to reduce the fare. They have represented to them that this reduction was uncalled for and impolitic, and was in violation of good faith. They have maintained that a just regard for the principle of a moderate and reasonable difference of fare between continuous railroad conveyance, and that of connected railroad and water conveyance, must compel the Central Road to resist any competing rate of fare the Erie may establish in violation of this well settled principle. But their remonstrances and representations have been disregarded.

If the Directors of the Central Road shall reduce their through fare, upon the necessity thus imposed upon them by the Erie Corporation, we feel assured that the Stockholders of the Road will justify the act, and sustain it. Of the Buffalo Stockholders we feel certain that they will follow the direction of the Central Road in a firm adherence to the important principles, settled by the Conventions above represented.

The Money business of the Street, so far as demand loans are wanted, continues pretty active. The Strong Brokers are readily supplied at 6 ℔ cent., and they in turn get increased rates by way of difference between bank and time contracts at the Board, or for carrying Stocks for their customers. There is no change in Discounts. Good short paper is not abundant. The Importers are using more cash in paying Custom duties, and the Sub-Treasury balance further increased to-day $158,204, standing this afternoon $1,995,044, against $1,239,236 last Friday. The Havre steamers to-morrow will carry out half a million of dollars or more in gold bars. The import of Dry Goods this week is $1,354,281, against $1,354,896 the corresponding week last June. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1326	$347,032	685	$156,136	260	$46,576
Man. of Cott'n	798	134,456	197	54,702	57	11,379
Man. of Silk	584	628,164	81	25,094	129	20,650
Man. of Flax	316	73,152	40	19,290	37	6,058
Miscellaneous	111	41,955	6	1,213	41	6,878
Total	3,124	$1,124,826	960	$227,455	609	$91,511
		227,455				1,124,826
Total entered		$1,352,281	Total marketed			$1,216,337

The following July dividends are announced to be paid on Railway securities and other Loans on Monday next.

By U. S. Sub-Treasury.
On all Government Stocks.

By Manhattan Company.
Principal of $1,300,000 State O. Certificates.
Principal of $1,300,000 State Sixes.
Coupons on Erie Bonds of 1862.

By Bank of Republic.
On Virginia State Loans.
Georgia and North Carolina Loans.

By Merchant's Bank.
On Tennessee State Loans.

By Bank of America.
On Kentucky State Loans.

By Bank of Commerce.
On Missouri State Loan to Pacific Railroad.
On same to North Missouri Railroad.

By State Agent of Ohio.
On State Loans of Ohio.

By State Agent of Indiana.
On all Indiana State, except Bank Bonds.

By American Exchange Bank.
On Illinois and Michigan C. Bonds.
On Illinois Internal Improvements.

By Duncan Sherman & Co.
N. Y. State 5½ Stock Loan to Aub'n and Rochest'r R. R.
Albany City Bonds.
Buffalo City Bonds.
Chicago City Bonds.
Chicago Water Loan.
Utica City issued to Utica and Black River Railroad.
Pittsb'g City issued to Pittsb'g and Steubenville R. R.
Sacramento City 10 ℔ cents, payable in New-York.
Wheeling City Bonds.
Cleveland City Water Loan Bonds.
Milwaukee City Bonds issued for imp't Riv'r and Harb.
Keokuk City.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Co. Bonds.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Co. Bonds.
Northern Cross Railroad Co. Bonds.
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Bonds.

By Ohio Trust Company.
Scioto County.
City of Pittsburg to Chartiers Railroad.
Dayton City.
Iron Railroad.
City of Portsmouth.
Guernsey County.
Belmont County.
Licking County.
Steubenville and Indiana Railroad.
Cincinnati Gas Light and Coke Company.
Little Miami Railroad.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.
Town of Putnam.
Town of Newark.
Junction Railroad.
Columbus and Piqua Railroad.

By Winslow, Lanier & Co.
On the Bonds of the State of Indiana for banking purposes, issued in 1834, being the $390,000 Loan, 5 ℔ cents.
The Bonds of the City of Pittsburg, Penn., issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 ℔ cents.
The Bonds of the City of Pittsburg, issued to the Pittsburg and Connersville Railroad Co., 6 ℔ cents.
The Bonds of the City of Allegheny, Penn., issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 ℔ cents.
The Bonds of the City of Chillicothe, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., 7 ℔ cents.
The Bonds of the City of Marietta, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., 7 ℔ cents.
The Bonds of the City of Wheeling, Va., issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., 6 ℔ cents.
The Bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., issued to the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Co., 7 ℔ cents.
The Bonds of the Town of Harmar, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., 7 ℔ cents.
The Bonds of Franklin County, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Co.
The Bonds of Franklin County, Ohio, issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Co., 7 ℔ cents.
The Bonds of Greene County, Ohio, issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Co., 7 ℔ cents.
The Bonds of Stark County, Ohio, issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 ℔ cents.
The Bonds of Richland County, Ohio, issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 ℔ cents.
The Bonds of Allegheny County, Penn., Special Loan of $75,000, 6 ℔ cents.
The Bonds of Allegheny County, Penn., issued to the Pittsburg and Connersville Railroad Co., 6 ℔ cents.
Ross County (Ohio) Bonds, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., 7 ℔ cents.
Athens County (Ohio) Bonds, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., 7 ℔ cents.
Washington County (Ohio) Bonds, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., 7 ℔ cents.
Van Wert County (Ohio) Bonds, issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co. 7 ℔ cents.
Allen County (Ohio) Bonds, issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co. 7 ℔ cents.
Allen County (Indiana) Bonds, issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co. 7 ℔ cents.
Crawford County (Ohio) Bonds, issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co. 6 ℔ cents.
The Bonds of the Champaign County (Ohio,) issued to the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Co. 7 ℔ cents.
The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Mortgage Bonds, 7 ℔ cents.
The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 ℔ cents.
Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 ℔ cents.
Indiana Central Railroad Company Income Bonds, 10 ℔ cents.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
City of Covington Bonds.
Bellefontaine and Indiana Bonds.
Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Bonds.
Indiana Central Bonds.

By Bank of Albany.
On Troy and Rutland 1st Mortgage.

By Atwood & Co.
City of Zanesville Bonds. Holmes County Ohio Bonds.

By Broadway Bank.
On Milwaukee City Bonds issued to Green Bay Railroad.

By Michigan Southern Railroad Company.
On Northern Indiana Construction Stock.

By Wells, Fargo & Co.
City of Stockton Bonds.

The United States Life Insurance Company.
On Monday a regular semi-annual dividend of [illegible] ℔ cent. ℔ annum on its capital.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 29.

IRON—There has been a decided improvement in prices and sales, on account of the brisk trade. In consequence of the foreign advices, certain refined brands have advanced $5. The mills throughout the State are making full time, and the blast furnaces are about to recommence operations. Sales 4,150 tons, at 23½@24½c.; No. 2, 23c @24½c. No. 1 American, at 24c @25c. Sales American bars, $7 50. Sheet is in good request at $1 10. Boiler Plate in fair demand. Rails firm at 60c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 29.

Money abundant. Stocks steady. Reading Railroad, 46 9-16; Morris Canal, 15½; Long Island Railroad, 17½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45 5-16; Pennsylvania State 5s, 90.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 28.

The *Baltic's* news came to hand this [illegible] and caused a depression in our COTTON market. There have been no [illegible] since the publication of [illegible] but previously some 500 bales were disposed [illegible] CORN is lower. Sales 60c.@65c.; White is at [illegible] tierces LARD sells at 10½c. COTTON freight [illegible] pool ¼d.

BUFFALO, Friday, [illegible]

Nothing special to note in FLOUR, [illegible] bbls. in retail parcels for local use, at [illegible] Common to Extra Upper Lake and Fancy [illegible] No sales of WHEAT. In CORN the tendency [illegible] downward. Sales 14,000 bushels at 78c. [illegible] unchanged. Sales 4,000 bushels at 56c. [illegible] on the market. CANAL FREIGHTS are [illegible] 10c.@10½c. to Albany and Troy, and 12½c. [illegible]

BUFFALO, Friday, June [illegible]

A fair demand for FLOUR for local use, and [illegible] a shade easier. Sales 500 bbls. at $9@9 75 [illegible] of good to choice, and extra Upper Lake and [illegible] No sales of WHEAT have transpired, little demand. [illegible] in good request, but firmness of holders restricts operations; market lower. Sales 14,000 bushels at 78c., and 5,000 bushels at 80c., closing at the inside price. OATS dull but unchanged. Sales 1,000 bushels at 56c. CANAL FREIGHTS lower. CORN 10c. to Albany, and 12½c. to New-York. Receipts for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day: FLOUR, 885 bbls.; WHEAT, 560 bushels; CORN, 25,750 bushels; OATS, 5,000 bushels. Exports by Canal same time: FLOUR, 391 bbls.; WHEAT, 27,[illegible] bushels; CORN 46,075 bushels; OATS, 800 bushels.

ALBANY, Friday, June 29—12:30 P. M.

FLOUR, dull and unchanged. WHEAT, no sales. CORN, sales 6,000 bushels Western mixed at 90c., afloat, and small sales of yellow round at 95c. WHISKY, sales light at 39c. Receipts by Canal to-day—1,885 bbls. Flour, 27,100 bushels Corn, 14,300 bushels Oats.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg—N. Lord, A. Swan, John S. Hope, E. Cater, W. G. Hodges, John P. Haven, Miss S. D. Cheeseman, Mrs. J. Mellons, Miss E. V. Fulcher, W. M. Johnston, lady and child, Mrs. March, Miss F. Crowell, Wm. Ferrand and lady, Mrs. Adams and 2 children, Judge John Robertson, wife and 2 daughters, J. W. Green, A. Hounstrum, S. Drummond, W. T. March, Wm. Harris, S. Warren, H. Twichell and lady, Mrs. W. McGregor and 2 children, Miss Ashton, Mr. [illegible], Miss A. Pace, Mrs. Frocher and daughter, Miss Fl[illegible], Dewey, Miss E. Cohen, Miss Duychins, Miss [illegible], Miss Carrington, Mrs. Moviue and 3 children, R. [illegible], lady and 2 daughters, Capt. H. C. Pratt and family.

In ship William Tell, from Havre—George S. T[illegible], Mrs. Helen Thurber, of Detroit; George Lombard, [illegible] ton, Charles A. Green, Robert M. Ebling, C. W. [illegible], New-York; Charles E. Kent, E. G. Perry, (Missd.) [illegible] G. Perry, of New-Hampshire.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 31 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises..... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 4 67 | Gov. Island.. 5 56 | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

Cleared.

Steamships—Ariel, Lefevre, Havre, D. Torrance; [illegible] Adams, Havre, M. Livingston.

Ships—S. Dennis, Sheffield, St. [illegible], Nesmith & Sons; O. W. & O. Gould, St. John, N. B., W. H. Riversmith.

Barks—Monroe, Weeks, Richmond, Ostriche & Co.; Mimi, (Old.) ——, Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Brigs—A. H. Wass, Smith, Georgetown, master; Bell Flower, Fitmer, Barbadoes, ——; Pocahontas, Geyer, Philadelphia, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners—Oneco, Dickinson, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ann and Susan, Myers, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; Cornelius, Barnes, New-Bedford, master; Mary and Susan, (Br.) Kelley, Harbor Island, Miller & Luther; [illegible] Reno, Avery, New-Haven, master; T. C. Clyman, Howard, New Haven, master; Rover, (Br.) Carty, [illegible], W. W. Newman.

Propeller Osceola, Stackhouse, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Ship Yorktown, (packet,) Meyer, London and Portsmouth, 42 ds., with mdse. and 285 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Donau, (Ham.) Frankland, Hamburg 44 ds., with mdse. and 299 passengers to Roch & Kunhardt.

Bark C. W. Poultney, (of Philadelphia,) Conant, Havana 7 ds., with sugar to Caballos Boca & Rubio. [illegible] with bark Leo, West, for New-York, and [illegible] for Boston.

Brig Orizava, (of Belfast,) Stephen, Cardenas June 21, with sugar to Young & Co.—vessel to master. [illegible] with brigs Montrose & Delmont, Locke, both for Boston.

Brig Hermann, (Old.) Theodore, Wrangs, Havre de Grace, N. F. 39 ds., in ballast to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Ship William Tell (packet,) Funk, Havre May 26, with mdse. and 36 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Addy Swift, Foster, Manzanilla [illegible]

Schr. Julia, (Port. 3 masted,) Brown, St. [illegible]

Schr. W. R. Burnham, (of S. Yarmouth, Mass.) Crowell, Port-au-Platt 8 ds., with hides, [illegible] and tobacco to [illegible] & Escorioza—vessel to Wadleigh & Kunz. [illegible]

Schr. Mountain Eagle, (of Harwich,) Robbins, St. [illegible] to T. Gilmartin.

Schr. Mary, (of New-Haven,) Chase, Manzanilla, with [illegible] and molasses to Gilmartin.

Schr. Joseph Farwell, Connery, Rondout, for Boston, with coal.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Briggs, Albany, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Gen. Marion, Post, Rondout, for Wareham.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Tucker, Fort Jefferson.

Schr. Clarendon, Hall, Rondout, with coal.

Schr. Pearl, Kelly, Albany, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Grace Darling, Carr, for Providence.

Schr. Fanny Howard, Gotham, Hartford.

Schr. B. E. Wood, Wood, Baltimore.

Schr. Justina, Hewitt, Rondout.

Sailed.

Ship R. Aymar, Lenghan, Savannah, &c. [illegible] this morning; bark Sarah Ann, [illegible], for Machias, [illegible] Throg's Neck this morning.

WIND—During the day, S. W.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 28—Arr., ship Madison, from New-York.

Memoranda.

The clipper brig Addy Swift, Capt. Foster, fm. Manzanilla just arr. this morning, has made the round voyage in 31 ds. with full cargo each way.

The ship Shamrock, reported in yesterday's edition as below, was not in sight last night.

Whalers.

Capt. Robbins, of schr. Mountain Eagle, June 22, lat. 34, lon. 72, spoke whaling bark Ann Hodges, of and for [illegible], fm. St. Helena, with a full cargo of oil; has been 3 years out, all well.

Spoken, &c.

June 25, lat. 39 26, lon. 73 15, Johan Nesberg, fm. New-Orleans for Havre.

June 27, lat. 41 28, lon. 71, was seen ship Marshal, fm. Antwerp for New-York, and Yorktown, fm. London for do.

May 28, lat. 48 16, lon. [illegible], exchanged signals with ship Robert Caruley.

June 22, lat. 41 17, lon. 68, exchanged signals with a ship B. S. Gilchrist's signal, stg. N. E.

June 20, lat. 41 40, lon. 61 16, was passed a steamship [illegible]; same day, was seen ship Henry Clay.

June 26, lat. 39 40, lon. 73 25, schr. J. W. Miner, hence for Mobile, 6 ds. out.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—By a small family, consisting of four persons, from the 1st of July until 1st of May next. Rent not to exceed $100. House must be furnished with all the modern improvements. Address HOUSE, Times Office. Family must be highly respectable.

HOUSE WANTED.—A house wanted furnished, in the City or country. Apply at No. 11 West 26th-st.

DRS. BLAIN AND LA HOUE,
OCULISTS AND AURISTS,
No. 782 Broadway.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

$500 REWARD.—The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 7th-st., this City, offer a reward of $500, and they are authorized by the Corporation [illegible] of $300, making in all $500, which will be paid for the discovery and conviction of the person or persons who burglariously entered their church building on Friday night last, and then willfully set fire to the same.
JOHN RAYNOR, President of Board of Trustees.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—LETTER BAGS PER STEAMSHIP ARIEL TO HAVRE, JUNE 30.—Letters will be received, prepaid, [illegible] per half ounce, at the office, No. 6 Bowling-green, of the Vanderbilt Line of Steamers to Havre, up to 11½ o'clock, A. M., on SATURDAY, June 30. Any letters attempted to be sent per ARIEL in any other way will be seized and returned.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced on the smoothest face in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. [illegible] R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway; [illegible] No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ROOFS, ROOFS, ROOFS!—The cheapest and best articles for covering roofs is TAR ROOFING PAPER, which we keep constantly on hand, and will sell in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.
JAS T. DERRICKSON & CO., No. [illegible]

SODA WATER APPARATUS.—WM. GEE'S [illegible] Cast Iron Generators for manufacturing soda water, patented June 26, 1855. No. [illegible] Fulton-st., New-York.